STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 151648

TO: Cybille Delacroix
Location: Rem-3A78/3C70
Art Unit: 1614
Tuesday, April 26, 2005

Case Serial Number: 09/676620

From: Deirdre Arnold
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
REM 1A64
Phone: 571-272-2532

Deirdre.Arnold@uspto.gov

Search Notes

RUSH

A separate inventor search is included---beware of false hits on the names.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or would like to amend the search.

Thank you for using STIC services.

Regards,
Deirdre Arnold

STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

USPTO

Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact ***the searcher or contact:***

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor
571-272-2507 Remsen E01 D86

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* ☐ *Example: 1610*
- *Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:*
  - ☐ 102 rejection
  - ☐ 103 rejection
  - ☐ Cited as being of interest.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
  (journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

- *Relevant prior art **not found:***
  - ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
  - ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC/Biotech-Chem Library Remsen Bldg.

sira
Search and Information Resources Administration

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Scientific and Technical Information Center

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Requester's Full Name: C. Delaney Examiner # : 71100 Date: 4-25-05
Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number: 2-0572 Serial Number: 09/676,620
Location (Bldg/Room#): 3A78 (Mailbox #): 3C70 Results Format Preferred (circle): (PAPER) DISK

****

To ensure an efficient and quality search, please attach a copy of the cover sheet, claims, and abstract or fill out the following: MEJ

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): Please see attached

Earliest Priority Date: _____

Search Topic:
Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known.

For Sequence Searches Only *Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please search the composition of claim 1 and the method of claim 19. Key terms are highlighted.

meshhs = inflammation of breast or mammary gland

Please rush! Thanks

C. Chan

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APR 25 2005
(STIC)

C. Chan Rush

****

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Searcher: D. Arnold
Searcher Phone #: 22532
Searcher Location: _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: 4/26/05
Date Completed: 4/26/05
Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____
Online Time: _____

Type of Search

_____ NA Sequence (#)
_____ AA Sequence (#)
_____ Structure (#)
_____ Bibliographic
_____ Litigation
_____ Fulltext
_____ Other

Vendors and cost where applicable

_____ STN _____ Dialog
_____ Questel/Orbit _____ Lexis/Nexis
_____ Westlaw _____ WWW/Internet
____ In-house sequence systems
____ Commercial ____ Oligomer ____ Score/Length
____ Interference ____ SPDI ____ Encode/Transl
_____ Other (specify)

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

Bib Data Sheet

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/676,620	10/02/2000 RULE -	435	1645	163.1406US01

APPLICANTS

Francis Lawrence Richter, Lino Lakes, MN ;
Duane Joseph Reinhardt, Maplewood, MN ;

** CONTINUING DATA **********

** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS **********

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED ** 11/27/2000

Foreign Priority claimed	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWING	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
☐ yes ☐ no 35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Met after Allowance Verified and Acknowledged Examiner's Signature Initials	MN	-	37	4

ADDRESS

23552

TITLE

Antimicrobial compositions formulated for use in cold temperature conditions and methods of use thereof

FILING FEE RECEIVED	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper	
1226	No. _____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. _____ for following:	☐ All Fees ☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ☐ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ☐ Other _____ ☐ Credit

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A heptanoic acid antimicrobial composition comprising:

~~in the range of~~ 0.01 to 5 wt. % ~~of an antimicrobial component consisting essentially of~~ heptanoic acid; and

greater than 60 wt. % of a freezing point depressant component comprising propylene glycol and glycerin.

2-5. (canceled)

6. (previously presented) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the freezing point depressant component consists of a mixture of propylene glycol and glycerin.

7. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a freezing point of below 32°F.

8. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a freezing point of below 20°F.

9. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a freezing point of below 10°F.

10. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a freezing point of below 0°F.

11. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a freezing point of below -10°F.

12. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the composition has a freezing point of below -20°F.

14. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the freezing point depressant component makes up greater than 65 wt. % of the total composition.

15. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the freezing point depressant component makes up greater than 70 wt. % of the total composition.

16. (original) The antimicrobial composition of claim 1, wherein the freezing point depressant component makes up greater than 75 wt. % of the total composition.

17-18. (canceled)

mastitis

19. (currently amended) A method for controlling mastitis in milk producing animals, the method comprising:

applying a heptanoic acid antimicrobial composition to a teat of [[an]] a milk producing animal, wherein the heptanoic acid antimicrobial composition comprises:

~~in the range of~~ 0.01 to 5 wt. % ~~of an antimicrobial component consisting essentially of~~ heptanoic acid; and

greater than 60 wt. % of a freezing point depressant component comprising propylene glycol and glycerin.

20. (currently amended) The method of claim 19, wherein the antimicrobial composition is applied in environmental temperatures of below 40°F or is applied to the teat of [[an]] the milk producing animal that will be exposed to environmental temperatures of below 40°F within 12 hours of the application.

```
=> file reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:21:45 ON 26 APR 2005
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   25 APR 2005  HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  25 APR 2005  HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
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**********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                                    *
**********************************************************************

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> d que l3
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  111-14-8/RN


=> d ide l3

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN   111-14-8  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   Heptanoic acid (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   1-Hexanecarboxylic acid
CN   Enanthic acid
CN   Enanthylic acid
CN   Heptoic acid
CN   Heptylic acid
CN   n-Heptanoic acid
CN   n-Heptoic acid
CN   n-Heptylic acid
CN   NSC 2192
CN   Oenanthic acid
CN   Oenanthylic acid
FS   3D CONCORD
MF   C7 H14 O2
CI   COM
```
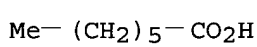

SR CA
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

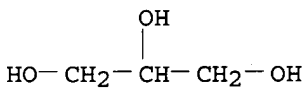
3848 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
189 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3850 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d que l4
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 56-81-5/RN

=> d ide l4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **56-81-5** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Propanol, 1,3-dihydroxy- (4CI)
CN Glycerol (8CI)
CN Propanetriol (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,2,3-Trihydroxypropane
CN Bulbold
CN Cristal
CN E 422
CN Emery 916
CN Emery 917
CN Glyceol Opthalgan
CN Glycerin
CN Glycerine
CN Glyceritol
CN Glycyl alcohol
CN Glyrol
CN Glysanin
CN IFP
CN Incorporation factor
CN Mackstat H 66
CN NSC 9230
CN Osmoglyn
CN Pricerine 9091

CN RG-S
CN Trihydroxypropane
CN Tryhydroxypropane
AR 30918-77-5
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 8013-25-0, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6
MF C3 H8 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PATDPASPC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

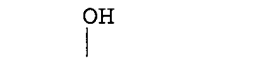
61531 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
6163 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
61670 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d que l5
L5 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 57-55-6/RN

=> d ide l5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **57-55-6** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-1,2-Propanediol
CN (±)-Propylene glycol
CN (RS)-1,2-Propanediol
CN α-Propylene glycol
CN 1,2-(RS)-Propanediol
CN 1,2-Dihydroxypropane
CN 1,2-Propylene glycol
CN 1000PG
CN 2,3-Propanediol
CN 2-Hydroxypropanol
CN DL-1,2-Propanediol
CN dl-Propylene glycol
CN Dowfrost
CN Isopropylene glycol

CN Methylethyl glycol
CN Methylethylene glycol
CN Monopropylene glycol
CN NSC 69860
CN PG 12
CN Propylene glycol
CN Sirlene
CN Solar Winter Ban
CN Solargard P
CN Ucar 35
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 63625-56-9, 4254-16-4, 190913-75-8
MF C3 H8 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

23569 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2999 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
23612 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
19 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> s 111-14-8/rn,crn
1 111-14-8/RN
326 111-14-8/CRN
L6 327 111-14-8/RN,CRN

=> s 56-81-5/rn,crn
1 56-81-5/RN
14673 56-81-5/CRN
L7 14674 56-81-5/RN,CRN

=> s 57-55-6/rn,crn
1 57-55-6/RN
12846 57-55-6/CRN
L8 12847 57-55-6/RN,CRN

=> s l7-l8
L9 26984 (L7 OR L8)

```
=> => fil hcap
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Apr 2005  VOL 142 ISS 18
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005  (20050425/ED)

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=> fil medlin
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:57:29 ON 26 APR 2005

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2005 (20050423/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

 On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

 The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available.  For details enter HELP
 RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>).  See also:

    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

 OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
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=> fil biosis
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:57:33 ON 26 APR 2005
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 20 April 2005 (20050420/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

=> fil embase
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:57:37 ON 26 APR 2005
```

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

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=> fil scisearch
FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:57:42 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

=> fil conf
FILE 'CONF' ENTERED AT 10:57:44 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
FILE COVERS 1976 TO DATE.

=> fil confsci
FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 10:57:49 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 18 Mar 2005 (20050318/ED)

=> fil wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:57:51 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200526 <200526/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/ <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
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>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES HAVE BEEN REVISED FROM UPDATE 200501.
PLEASE CHECK:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/dwpiref/reftools/classification/code-revision/
FOR DETAILS. <<<

=> fil caba
FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 10:57:56 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 7 Apr 2005 (20050407/ED)

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=> fil agricola
FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 10:58:01 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 6 Apr 2005 (20050406/ED)

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=> fil vetu
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

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FILE COVERS 1978 TO 15 Apr 2005 (20050415/ED)

=> fil pascal
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

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FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:15 ON 26 APR 2005
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FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 APR 2005 (20050425/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED
TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

=> fil drugu
FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 10:58:19 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

=> file stnguide
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:58:23 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 22, 2005 (20050422/UP).

```
=> d que 149
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  111-14-8/RN
L4             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  56-81-5/RN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  57-55-6/RN
L6           327 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  111-14-8/RN,CRN
L7         14674 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  56-81-5/RN,CRN
L8         12847 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  57-55-6/RN,CRN
L9         26984 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L7 OR L8)
L10            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR L5
L11           14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L6
L12              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ANTI(1W)BACTER?) OR (ANTI(1W)MICROB
                 ?) OR (ANTI(1W)FUNG?) OR (ANTI(1W)SEP?) OR ?DISINFECT? OR
                  (ANTI(1W)BIOT?)
L13              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BACTERI(1W)CID?) OR (?BACTERIO(1W)
                 CID?) OR (?MICROBI(1W)CID?) OR (?MICROBIO(1W)CID?) OR (BI
                 O(1W)CID?) OR (?SPIROCHETI(1W)CID?) OR (?GERMI(1W)CID?) O
                 R (?FUNGI(1W)CID?)
L14              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BACTERI(1W)STAT?) OR (?BACTERIO(1W
                 )STAT?) OR (?BACTERO(1W)STAT?) OR (?FUNGI(1W)STAT?) OR (?
                 MICROBI(1W)STAT?) OR (?MICROBIO(1W)STAT?)
L15              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR ?NIPPL?
                 OR ?MAMMAR? OR MILK OR ?LACTAT? OR UDDER OR ?MASTIT?)
L16           39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L3 OR L6) AND (((ANTI/OBI(1W)
                 BACTER?/OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)MICROB?/OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)FUNG?
                 /OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)SEP?/OBI) OR ?DISINFECT?/OBI OR (ANTI/OBI
                 (1W)BIOT?/OBI)) OR ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OB
                 I(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(
                 1W)CID?/OBI) OR (BIO/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?SPIROCHETI/OBI(1W)CI
                 D?/OBI) OR (?GERMI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI)
                 ) OR ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OB
                 I) OR (?BACTERO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)
                 OR (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI))
                 )
L17        83827 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS"+PFT/CT

L19           42 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L3 OR L6) AND L17
L20            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND L17
L21            0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND (((ANTI/OBI(1W)BACTER?
                 /OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)MICROB?/OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)FUNG?/OBI)
                 OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)SEP?/OBI) OR ?DISINFECT?/OBI OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)BI
                 OT?/OBI)) OR ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)C
                 ID?/OBI) OR (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)CID
                 ?/OBI) OR (BIO/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?SPIROCHETI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI
                 ) OR (?GERMI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI)) OR
                 ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)
                 OR (?BACTERO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR
                 (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)))
L30           59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR (L19 OR L20 OR L21)
L31              SEL  PLU=ON  L3 1- CHEM :      13 TERMS
L32         7120 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31
L33              SEL  PLU=ON  L10 1- CHEM :      62 TERMS
L34       206833 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33
L35           37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (L) L34
L36          530 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 (L) USES+NT/RL
L37        34465 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 (L) USES+NT/RL
L38           12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 (L) USES+NT/RL
L39           62 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND L37
L40            4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L38 OR L39) AND L30
L41            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L38 OR L39) AND ((L12
                 OR L13 OR L14))
```

```
L42          21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L38 OR L39) AND L15
L43          23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L40 OR L41 OR L42)
L45           5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND "JOJOBA OIL"/CT
L46           5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND MASTITIS/CT
L47           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND HERBICIDE/ST
L48           6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND (PH OR SEPTIC OR
                TEAT)/TI
L49          14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)


=> d his full l67

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:17:52 ON 26 APR 2005)
L67           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 AND GYNECOMASTIA/TI


     FILE HOME

     FILE ZCAPLUS

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005  (20050425/ED)

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      substance identification.

     FILE STNGUIDE
```

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 22, 2005 (20050422/UP).

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200526 <200526/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/ <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/ <<<

>>> NEW! FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv <<<

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES HAVE BEEN REVISED FROM UPDATE 200501.
PLEASE CHECK:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/dwpiref/reftools/classification/code-rev
FOR DETAILS. <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

****
* *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2005 (20050423/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 20 April 2005 (20050420/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 7 Apr 2005 (20050407/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 6 Apr 2005 (20050406/ED)

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FILE PASCAL
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE

```
      IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD  <<<

     FILE JICST-EPLUS
     FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 APR 2005 (20050425/ED)

     THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED
     TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

     FILE LIFESCI
     FILE COVERS 1978 TO 15 Apr 2005 (20050415/ED)

     FILE VETU
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002      <20020102/UP>
     FILE COVERS 1983-2001

     FILE DRUGU
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005       <20050425/UP>
     >>>  DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER)  <<<

     >>>  FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE  <<<
     >>>  THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT  <<<


     FILE SCISEARCH
     FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

     FILE CONF
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005       <20050422/UP>
     FILE COVERS 1976 TO DATE.

     FILE CONFSCI
     FILE COVERS 1973 TO 18 Mar 2005 (20050318/ED)

=> d que l67
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  111-14-8/RN
L15              QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR ?NIPPL?
                 OR ?MAMMAR? OR MILK OR ?LACTAT? OR UDDER OR ?MASTIT?)
L52              SEL  PLU=ON  L3 1- CHEM :      13 TERMS
L53         3120 SEA L52
L61           48 SEA L53 AND L15
L62           41 DUP REM L61 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L65           17 SEA L62 AND (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR ?NIPPL? OR ?MAMMAR?
                 ?MAMMIL? OR MILK OR ?LACTATION? OR ?LACTATING? OR UDDER OR
                 ?MASTIT?)
L66           10 SEA L65 AND (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR ?NIPPL? OR ?MAMMAR? OR
                 ?MAMMIL? OR ?LACTATION? OR ?LACTATING? OR UDDER OR ?MASTIT?)
L67            1 SEA L66 AND GYNECOMASTIA/TI


=> d que l90
L72        14419 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?HEPTAN?)/BIX
L73        51328 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (AMYLAC/BIX OR BABYLAX/BIX OR
                 BEBEGEL/BIX OR BIWA-KANCHO/BIX OR BIWAKO/BIX OR BIWTIN/BIX OR
                 BULBOID/BIX OR CRISTAL/BIX OR DAGRALAX/BIX OR DULCOLAX/BIX OR
                 FLEET-BABYLAX/BIX OR FLEET/BIX OR GL-SHOWA/BIX OR GLICERINA/BIX
                  OR GLICEROLO/BIX OR GLICEROTENS/BIX OR "GLYCERIN-#2"/BIX OR
                 GLYCERIN/BIX OR GLYCERINE/BIX OR GLYCEROL/BIX OR GLYCEROTONE/BI
                 X OR GLYCILAX/BIX OR GLYDOLAX/BIX OR GLYKODERM/BIX OR GLYLAX/BI
                 X OR GLYROL/BIX OR GLYSANIN/BIX OR GLYSERIN/BIX OR GLYSEROL/BIX
                  OR GLYSOLAX/BIX OR GLYZERIN/BIX OR HEART-KANCHO/BIX OR
```

```
                ICHIJIKU-KANCHO/BIX OR IDEAL-KANCHO/BIX OR JABON-DE-GLICERINA/B
                IX OR KENEI-KANCHO/BIX OR KIMOS/BIX OR LUXORAL/BIX OR MAGNESIA-
                SAN-PELLEGRINO/BIX OR MAMASIT-GL/BIX OR MEGGESON/BIX OR
                MEPROLAX/BIX OR MICROCLISMI/BIX OR MICROKLISM/BIX OR MIKASA/BIX
                 OR NORI/BIX OR OPHTHALGAN/BIX OR OSMOGLYN/BIX OR OTSUKA-KANCHO
                /BIX OR PIKEFI/BIX OR PRACTOMIL/BIX OR ROYAL-KANCHO/BIX OR
                SANI-SUPP/BIX OR SENOSIAIN/BIX OR SOL-GLICERINA/BIX OR
                SOPOL/BIX OR SUP-GLICER/BIX OR SUP-ORTO-GLICERINA/BIX OR
                SUPO-DE-GLICERINA/BIX OR SUPO-GLICERINA/BIX OR SUPO-GLIZ/BIX
                OR SUPOS-GICERINA/BIX OR SUPOS-GLICE/BIX OR SUPOS-GLICERINA/BIX
                 OR SUPOSITORIOS-BIOS/BIX OR SUPOSITORIOS-GLICE/BIX OR
                SUPPOSTE-GLICERINA/BIX OR VITROSUPS/BIX)
L74        153975 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?PROPANE(1W)DIOL?)/BIX OR
                (?GLYCOL? OR ?GLYKOL? OR ?KETOROID?)/BIX
L75          1762 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A01N037-02/IPC
L76          3205 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K047-10/IPC
L77          2198 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K031-20/IPC
L78          2363 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A01N025-02/IPC
L79         13060 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (B10-C04E OR C10-C04E)/MC
L80         11488 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (B10-E04C OR C10-E04C)/MC
L81         14418 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L79 OR L75
L82         13871 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 OR L80
L83          1934 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND L82
L84            52 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND L72
L85          1301 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND (L73 OR L74)
L86            38 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L84 AND L85
L87             1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L86 AND (L78 OR L77)
L88            15 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L86 OR L87) AND ((?BREAST?/BIX
                OR TEAT/BIX OR TIT/BIX OR ?NIPPL?/BIX OR ?MAMMAR?/BIX OR
                MILK/BIX OR ?LACTAT?/BIX OR UDDER/BIX OR ?MASTIT?/BIX))
L89             9 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L86 OR L87)) AND (((ANTI/BIX(1W
                )BACTER?/BIX) OR (ANTI/BIX(1W)MICROB?/BIX) OR (ANTI/BIX(1W)FUNG
                ?/BIX) OR (ANTI/BIX(1W)SEP?/BIX) OR ?DISINFECT?/BIX OR
                (ANTI/BIX(1W)BIOT?/BIX)) OR ((?BACTERI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR
                (?BACTERIO/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (?MICROBI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR
                (?MICROBIO/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (BIO/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR
                (?SPIROCHETI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (?GERMI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR
                (?FUNGI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX)) OR ((?BACTERI/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR
                (?BACTERIO/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR (?BACTERO/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR
                (?FUNGI/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR (?MICROBI/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR
                (?MICROBIO/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX)))
L90            18 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L88 OR L89)


=> dup rem l49 l67 l90
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L67
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L90
L99            31 DUP REM L49 L67 L90 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-14' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
```

ANSWER '15' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '16-31' FROM FILE WPIX

=> d ibib ed ab hitind retable 1-15

L99 ANSWER 1 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275728 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:284536
TITLE: Antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature
INVENTOR(S): Richter, Francis Lawrence; Reinhart, Duane Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ecolab Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028180	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US30753	20011001
WO 2002028180	A3	20020926		
WO 2002028180	B1	20030220		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2424186	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424186	20011001
AU 2001094949	A5	20020415	AU 2001-94949	20011001
EP 1322157	A2	20030702	EP 2001-975651	20011001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
NZ 524909	A	20040227	NZ 2001-524909	20011001
NZ 528721	A	20040227	NZ 2001-528721	20011001

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2000-676620	A	20001002
NZ 2001-524909	A1	20011001
WO 2001-US30753	W	20011001

ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
AB Antimicrobial compns. containing a carboxylic acid, for example, a fatty acid, and a f.p. depressant, are disclosed. The compns. can be formulated for use as a **teat** dip. In one particularly advantageous embodiment, a composition is formulated as a **teat** dip and includes suitable emollients, skin conditioners and lubricants.
IC ICM A01N037-02
ICS A01N025-02; A01N025-06; A01N025-24; A61K031-20; A61K009-00; A61K009-12; A61K047-10
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST microbicide **teat** dip antifreeze
IT **Antibacterial agents**
(antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature)
IT Temperature
(cold; antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature)
IT Antifreeze
(in antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature)
IT **Mammary** gland
(**nipple**; antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature)

IT **56-81-5**, Glycerin, uses **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, uses
RL: **MOA (Modifier or additive use)**; **USES (Uses)**
(antifreeze in in antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature)
IT **111-14-8**, Heptanoic acid
RL: **BUU (Biological use, unclassified)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(in antimicrobial **teat** dip for use in cold temperature)

L99 ANSWER 2 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:401438 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34316
TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing an association of acexamic acid and polyols
INVENTOR(S): Arnaud, Pascal; Pradier, Francois
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1008339	A1	20000614	EP 1999-402789	19991109
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2786393	A1	20000602	FR 1998-14985	19981127
FR 2786393	B1	20020503		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-14985 A 19981127
ED Entered STN: 16 Jun 2000
AB Cosmetic composition containing an association of acexamic acid and polyols are disclosed. A lipstick contained polyethylene wax 6.50, carnauba wax 2.40, pentaerythryl tetraisostearate 15.00, oleyl erucate 3.50, isononyl isononaoate 16.00, phenyltrimethicone 10.00, acetyl lanolin 23.40, vinyl poly(vinyl laurate) 8.00, antioxidants 0.10, trioleyl phosphate 1.00, polymethylsilsesquioxane 4.00, perfume 0.10, glycerol 8.00, and acid acexamic 2.00%.
IC ICM A61K007-025
ICS A61K007-027; A61K007-48
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Castor oil
Corn oil
Essential oils
Hydrocarbon oils
Jojoba oil
Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Soybean oil
Sunflower oil
Waxes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing association of acexamic acid and polyols)
IT **56-81-5**, Glycerol, biological studies 57-08-9, Acexamic acid
57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol

107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-63-4, Butylene glycol, biological studies 111-01-3, Perhydrosqualene **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, esters with fatty alcs. **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, triglycerides 111-29-5, Pentylene glycol 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, esters 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, esters with fatty alcs., biological studies 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, triglycerides, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleic alcohol 538-23-8, Caprylic acid triglyceride 621-71-6D, Capric acid triglyceride, triglycerides 1343-98-2D, Silicic acid, phenylethyl trimethoxysilyl derivs. 2425-77-6, 2-Hexyldecanol 2568-33-4, Isoprene glycol 3913-02-8, 2-Butyloctanol 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dioctanoate 9006-65-9D, Dimethicone, di-Ph derivative 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 22766-82-1, 2-Octyldodecyl stearate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 27841-04-9, Neopentylglycol diheptanoate 29806-73-3, 2-Ethylhexyl palmitate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 32243-66-6 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 37309-58-3, Polydecene 41669-30-1, Isostearyl isostearate 42131-25-9, Isononyl isononanoate 42131-28-2, Isostearyl **lactate** 74659-70-4, 2-Octyldodecyl 12-hydroxystearate 77752-14-8, Purcellin oil 79864-02-1, 2-Undecylpentadecanol 81230-05-9, Diisostearyl malate 88103-59-7, 2-Octyldodecylerucate 93385-14-9, Triisocetyl citrate 148718-35-8, Octyl hydroxystearate 190282-37-2, Diethylene glycol diisononanoate 195868-36-1, Phenyltrimethicone 265989-75-1
RL: **BUU (Biological use, unclassified)**; BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing association of acexamic acid and polyols)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Anon				STN	HCAPLUS
Chinoin	1987			EP 0214357 A	HCAPLUS
L'Oreal	1996			FR 2730931 A	HCAPLUS
L'Oreal	1999			EP 0940137 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 3 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:874768 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:369703
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions containing fatty acid sanitizer
INVENTOR(S): Richter, Francis L.; Reinhardt, Duane; McSherry, David; Lascotte, Keith
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003206882	A1	20031106	US 2002-138342	20020503
WO 2003092379	A1	20031113	WO 2003-US10992	20030411

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-138342 A 20020503

ED Entered STN: 07 Nov 2003

AB An antimicrobial composition comprising at least one aliphatic antimicrobially effective C6-10 fatty acid and at least 1 coupling agent and a viscosity modifying agent. The composition finds utility for use in **teat** dips and skin sanitizing and or cleaning. The composition exhibits improved stability over those compns. which employ only the acid, while maintaining excellent antimicrobial efficacy. The antimicrobial composition of the present invention is particularly useful for application to the **teats** and **udders** of dairy animals as **udder** and **teat** washes, and as pre-milking and post milking sanitizing solns. (pre-dips and post-dips). Thus, a **teat** dip formulation contained water 88-89, 45% KOH 0.49, benzoic acid 0.140, Kelzan-T 0.300, heptanoic acid 0-0.3, and coupler 0-10%.

IC ICM A61K031-19
ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-08

INCL 424070240; 514557000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Antimicrobial agents
Antioxidants
Bos taurus
Buffers
Chelating agents
Dyes
Fungicides
Hydrotropes
Mastitis
Perfumes
Preservatives
Stabilizing agents
Surfactants
Thickening agents
(antimicrobial compns. containing fatty acid sanitizer)

IT **Mammary** gland
(**nipple**; antimicrobial compns. containing fatty acid sanitizer)

IT **56-81-5**, Glycerin, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 104-15-4D, Toluenesulfonic acid, salts **111-14-8**, Heptanoic acid 1300-72-7, Stepanate SXS 3944-72-7D, 1-Octanesulfonic acid, salts 5324-84-5, Witconate NAS-FAL 9002-89-5, Elvanol 50-42 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9016-45-9 11138-66-2, Kelzan T 25155-19-5D, Naphthalenesulfonic acid, salts 25321-41-9D, Xylenesulfonic acid, salts 37953-05-2D, Cumenesulfonic acid, salts 42612-52-2, Emphos PS 236 51811-79-1, Rhodafac RE-610 186359-90-0, Neodox 25-6
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(antimicrobial compns. containing fatty acid sanitizer)

L99 ANSWER 4 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:757303 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:253823
TITLE: **pH** buffered compositions useful for cleaning residue from semiconductor substrates
INVENTOR(S): Seijo, Ma. Fatima; Wojtczak, William A.; Bernhard, David; Baum, Thomas H.; Minsek, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Technology Materials, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003181342	A1	20030925	US 2002-105704	20020325
US 6773873	B2	20040810		
WO 2003083582	A1	20031009	WO 2003-US8408	20030318
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1488286	A1	20041222	EP 2003-714254	20030318
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-105704 A 20020325
WO 2003-US8408 W 20030318

ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2003

AB The present invention relates to a semi-aqueous cleaning formulation for use in producing semiconductor devices and a process for producing semiconductor devices using the cleaning formulation. More particularly, the present invention relates to a semi-aqueous cleaning formulation useful for cleaning organic materials, organometallic residues, organosilicon residues, sidewall polymers and inorg. residues from a semiconductor substrate. The cleaning formulation comprises a buffering system, a polar organic solvent, and a fluoride source.

IC ICM G03F007-40
ICS G03F007-42
INCL 510175000; 430329000; 430331000; 510176000; 510177000; 510499000
CC 76-3 (Electric Phenomena)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, processes 64-18-6, Formic acid, processes 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, processes 75-59-2, Tetramethylammonium hydroxide 76-05-1, Trifluoroacetic acid, processes 78-96-6, Monoisopropanolamine 79-09-4, Propionic acid, processes 88-99-3, Phthalic acid, processes 100-74-3, Ethylmorpholine 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, processes 103-76-4, 1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperazine 105-59-9, Methyldiethanolamine 107-92-6, Butyric acid, processes 109-52-4, Valeric acid, processes 109-83-1, 2-(Methylamino)ethanol 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, processes **111-14-8**, Heptanoic acid 123-00-2, 4-Morpholinepropanamine 124-04-9, Adipic acid, processes 140-31-8, 1-(2-Aminoethyl) piperazine 515-98-0, Ammonium **lactate** 622-40-2, 4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)morpholine 929-06-6, Diglycolamine 1704-62-7, Ethanol, 2-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]- 3030-47-5, Pentamethyldiethylenetriamine 5036-48-6, 1-(3-Aminopropyl)imidazole 6674-22-2, 1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7664-41-7, Ammonia, processes 27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine
RL: **NUU (Other use, unclassified)**; PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
(buffer system containing; pH buffered compns. useful for cleaning residue

from semiconductor substrates)

IT **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, processes 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, processes 68-12-2, N,N-Dimethylformamide, processes 80-73-9, 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone 96-48-0 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, processes 110-63-4, 1,4 Butanediol, processes 111-77-3, Diethyleneglycol monomethyl ether 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 126-33-0, Sulfolane 127-19-5, N,N-Dimethylacetamide 695-35-2, 1,3-Dimethylpiperidine 770-35-4, 1-Phenoxy-2-propanol 872-50-4, N-Methylpyrrolidone, processes 2044-64-6, N,N-Dimethylacetoacetamide 2687-94-7, N-Octylpyrrolidone 3445-11-2 6837-24-7, 1-Cyclohexyl-2-pyrrolidinone 6881-94-3, Diethylene glycol monopropyl ether
RL: **NUU (Other use, unclassified)**; PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
(polar solvent system containing; pH buffered compns. useful for cleaning residue from semiconductor substrates)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Cheng	2001			US 6235693 B1	HCAPLUS
Garabedian	1993			US 5252245 A	HCAPLUS
Gotoh	2001			US 6265309 B1	HCAPLUS
Hayakawa	2000			US 6066763 A	HCAPLUS
Jagannathan	2001			US 6200891 B1	HCAPLUS
Johnson	1986			US 4592787 A	HCAPLUS
Kakizawa	2001			US 6310019 B1	HCAPLUS
Lee	2002			US 6367486 B1	HCAPLUS
Lee	2002			US 6399552 B1	HCAPLUS
Mahulikar	2002			US 6447563 B1	HCAPLUS
Maruyama	1999			US 5962385 A	HCAPLUS
Mikami	2001			US 6197733 B1	HCAPLUS
Muller	1982			US 4343884 A	HCAPLUS
Peters	2003			US 20030022800 A1	
Sahbari	2002			US 6432209 B2	HCAPLUS
Scriven	2002			US 6465404 B2	HCAPLUS
Skee	2002			US 20020077259 A1	HCAPLUS
Small	2001			US 6248704 B1	HCAPLUS
Tanabe	1998			US 5792274 A	HCAPLUS
Tanabe	1999			US 5905063 A	HCAPLUS
Ward	1997			US 5698503 A	HCAPLUS
Wojtczak	2001			US 6224785 B1	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 5 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:673774 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:175198
TITLE: Biodegradable spreaders comprising carboxylate esters for agrochemical flowable compositions
INVENTOR(S): Kito, Nobuomi; Mori, Nobuaki; Yasue, Hideyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takemoto Oil and Fat Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 2003238307	A2	20030827	JP 2002-45619	20020222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-45619 20020222
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:175198
ED Entered STN: 28 Aug 2003
AB The compns. contain (a) spreaders chosen from (RCO2)mX(OH)n (I; R = C6-9 aliphatic hydrocarbyl; X = C2-8 aliphatic alc. residue; m = 1-3; n = 0-3; 1 ≤ m + n ≤ 4) and their phosphate or sulfate salts 0.1-10, (b) active ingredients 0.1-80, (c) flow aids 1-80, and (d) extenders 1-80 weight% (a + b + c + d ≥90 weight%). I (R = heptyl, X = propylene glycol residue, m = n = 1) 2, cafenstrole 20, hollow glass 35, and bentonite-clay mixture 43 weight parts were mixed to give a flowable composition
IC ICM A01N025-30
ICS A01N025-12; A01N037-22; A01N043-653; A01N043-80; A01N043-90; A01N047-22; A01N047-30; A01N057-16
CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
ST biodegradable spreader carboxylate ester agrochem flowable; propylene glycol octanoate spreader **herbicide** flowable
IT **Antibacterial agents**
Biodegradable materials
Fungicides
Herbicides
Insecticides
Pesticide formulations
(biodegradable spreaders comprising carboxylate esters for agrochem. flowable compns.)
IT 106-01-4P, Diethylene glycol dinonanoate 106-06-9P, Triethylene glycol dinonanoate 4219-47-0P, Ethylene glycol monooctanoate 16179-40-1P, Ethylene glycol mononononanoate 16179-41-2P, Ethylene glycol monodecanoate 26402-26-6P 28397-10-6P, Triethylene glycol monooctanoate 31565-12-5P, Propylene glycol monooctanoate 258262-59-8P **442877-72-7P**
581099-87-8P 581099-88-9P 581100-97-2P 581100-98-3P 581100-99-4P
581101-00-0P 581101-01-1P 581101-02-2P 581101-03-3P 581101-04-4P
581101-05-5P 581101-07-7P 581101-08-8P 581101-09-9P
RL: **AGR (Agricultural use)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); **USES (Uses)**
(biodegradable spreaders comprising carboxylate esters for agrochem. flowable compns.)

L99 ANSWER 6 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275756 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:299489
TITLE: Use for make-up, in particular of a cosmetic composition having a continuous hydrophilic phase comprising a multilayer goniochromatic pigment
INVENTOR(S): Grimm, Sabine; Simon, Jean-Christophe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028356	A1	20020411	WO 2001-FR3050	20011003

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

FR 2814677	A1	20020405	FR 2000-12602	20001003
FR 2814677	B1	20030418		
EP 1326575	A1	20030716	EP 2001-974428	20011003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
JP 2004510718	T2	20040408	JP 2002-531982	20011003
US 2004105827	A1	20040603	US 2002-148580	20021129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2000-12602 A	20001003
			WO 2001-FR3050 W	20011003

ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002

AB The invention concerns the use for make-up of a cosmetic composition having a continuous phase comprising a goniochromatic pigment comprising an interference multilayer structure. A cosmetic foundation contained apricot kernel oil 9, cyclohexadimethylsiloxane 9, thickeners 3, stearic acid 2, triethanolamine 1, glyceryl monodistearate/stearic acid/glycerin 2.9, glycerol 5, xanthan gum 0.3, sodium pyrrolidone carboxylate 1.5, Sicopearl Fantastico (a goniochromatic pigment) 10, preservatives q.s., and water q.s. 100 g.

IC ICM A61K007-02
ICS A61K007-025; A61K007-027; A61K007-031; A61K007-032; A61K007-035; A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Alcohols, biological studies
Alloys, biological studies
Candelilla wax
Carbon black, biological studies
Carnauba wax
Castor oil
Ceresin
Corn oil
Essential oils
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Hydrocarbon oils
Jojoba oil
Kaolin, biological studies
Lanolin
Lipids, biological studies
Mica-group minerals, biological studies
Naphthenic oils
Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
Polyamides, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Soybean oil
Sphingolipids
Sunflower oil
Vitamins
Waxes
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic make-up composition containing continuous hydrophilic phase and multilayer goniochromatic pigment)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **56-81-5**, Glycerin, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propane 1,2 diol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 81-13-0, D Panthenol

107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-01-3, Perhydrosqualene **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, esters 111-29-5, Pentylene glycol 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, esters 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, esters 124-07-2D, Caprylic acid, triglycerides 143-28-2, Oleic alcohol 149-32-6, Erythritol 334-48-5D, Decanoic acid, esters 334-48-5D, Capric acid, triglycerides 488-81-3, Adonitol 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 608-66-2, Dulcitol 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, biological studies 1308-38-9, Chromium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesia, biological studies 1313-96-8, Niobium oxide 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1314-36-9, Yttrium oxide, biological studies 1314-61-0, Tantalum oxide 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, biological studies 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide 1317-33-5, Molybdenum sulfide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 2152-56-9, Arabitol 2425-77-6, 2-Hexyldecanol 3913-02-8, 2-Butyloctanol 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dioctanoate 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-17-7, Rubidium, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7783-40-6, Magnesium fluoride 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 9002-84-0, Teflon 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-12-3, Poly[oxy(methylphenylsilylene)] 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 10043-11-5, Boron nitride, biological studies 12055-23-1, Hafnium oxide 12060-58-1, Samarium oxide (Sm2O3) 13400-13-0, Cesium fluoride 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 13494-80-9, Tellurium, biological studies 13940-57-3D, Trisiloxane, diphenylmethyldimethyl derivs. 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15096-52-3, Cryolite 22766-82-1, Octyl2-dodecyl stearate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26246-91-3 27841-04-9, Neopentylglycol diheptanoate 29806-73-3, Ethyl 2-hexyl palmitate 31230-04-3, Polymethylphenylsiloxane 31807-55-3, Isododecane 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 41669-30-1, Isostearyl isostearate 42131-25-9, Isononyl isononanoate 42131-28-2, Isostearyl **lactate** 56266-37-6, Allyl stearate-Vinyl Acetate copolymer 59113-36-9, Diglycerin 66085-00-5, Imwitor 780k 77752-14-8, Purcellin oil 79864-02-1, 2-Undecylpentadecanol 81230-05-9, Diisostearyl malate 88103-59-7, Octyl-2-dodecyl erucate 93385-14-9, Triisocetyl citrate 110734-66-2, Abil we 09 148718-35-8, Octyl hydroxystearate 190282-37-2, Diethylene glycol diisononanoate 195868-36-1, Phenyltrimethicone 229485-33-0, Plioway ultra 200 308122-33-0, 2-Octyldodecyl hydroxystearate 400073-01-0, Sicopearl Fantastico Gold

RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(cosmetic make-up composition containing continuous hydrophilic phase and multilayer goniochromatic pigment)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Cohen, I	2000			US 6117435 A	HCAPLUS
Griessmann, A	1989			US 4828826 A	HCAPLUS
Merck Patent Gmbh	2000			EP 1013724 A	HCAPLUS
Oreal	1999			FR 2777178 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 7 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:327828 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:345791
TITLE: Acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip with improved emollient providing shelf life, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection
INVENTOR(S): Richter, Francis L.; Paquette, Cathy M.; Staub, Richard K.; Vegoe, Donald R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ecolab Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 31 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 938,653. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6379685	B1	20020430	US 1998-159729	19980924
US 6436444	B1	20020820	US 1997-938653	19970926
EP 906724	A1	19990407	EP 1998-303896	19980518
EP 906724	B1	20021009		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 225606	E	20021015	AT 1998-303896	19980518
ZA 9807953	A	20000322	ZA 1998-7953	19980901
HK 1019036	A1	20030417	HK 1999-104118	19990922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-938653 A2 19970926
ED Entered STN: 02 May 2002
AB The **mastitis** control **teat** dip composition that can effectively reduce microbial populations on contact with a **teat** surface for an extended period of time comprises an acidulant part and a chlorite part. An aqueous acidulant part contains 0.1-15% of an antimicrobial weak acid or salt thereof, 0.1-15% of a weak organic or inorg. acid or salts thereof, 0.01-10% of a pseudoplastic thickener, 0.1-10% of lanolin or a lanolin derivative, and 0.1-15% of a polyhydroxy emollient; a chlorite part, substantially free of an organic component, consists of an alkali metal chlorite salt, e.g., sodium chlorite. The composition provides a softening, soothing, smoothing, relaxing property, a rapid initial kill, a useful highly pseudoplastic rheol., a barrier/film-forming capacity, a unique antimicrobial composition that is stable over an extended period of time, and unexpected long term microbial control when compared to the prior art materials disclosed in patents and used in the marketplace. The compns. of the invention are made by combining an aqueous thickened liquid composition containing the organic components which can be combined with a simple aqueous solution of a salt of chlorous acid, preferably an alkali metal chlorite. The materials can be combined, blended into a smooth viscous material containing an emollient package and can be immediately contacted with the target animals. For example, a 200 g batch of the following exptl. base formula and a 1 kg batch of the chlorite activator part was prepared Base formula (Part 1) (pH = 2.6) contained (by weight) glycerin (96%) 5.00%, isopropanol (99%) 2.00%, decanoic acid 1.50%, lactic acid (88%) 2.95%, xanthan gum 0.30%, water 60.93%, potassium benzoate 0.20%, KOH (40%) 0.12%, octanesulfonate 17.00%, and Elvanol Premix (10%) 10.00%. Activator chlorite formula (Part 2) (pH = 12.3) contained water 50.00% and sodium chlorite (25%) 50.00%. The mixed product made with 100 g of the Base Part 1 formula combined with 2.75 g of the activator Part 2 chlorite formula

and the material was buffered to pH 2.9.
IC ICM A01N025-00
INCL 424405000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 10
ST chlorite acidulant topical antimicrobial soln dairy cattle **mastitis**
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C12-15, ethoxylated; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C7-11; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkanesulfonic, C6-18; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aloe; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Bos taurus
(dairy cattle; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emollients, polyhydroxy; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inorg.; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT **Mammary** gland
(**nipple**; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Acids, biological studies
Salts, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(organic; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)
IT Aloe barbadensis
Antimicrobial agents

Biocides
Humectants
Mastitis
Thickening agents
(preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)

IT Chlorites
Lanolin
Salts, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., topical; preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)

IT 10049-04-4, Chlorine dioxide
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
(preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies **56-81-5**, Glycerin, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 71-23-8, n-Propanol, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, C9-18 alkyl derivs. **111-14-8**, Heptanoic acid 112-05-0, Pelargonic Acid 124-07-2, Octanoic Acid, biological studies 334-48-5, Decanoic Acid 461-72-3, Hydantoin 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 582-25-2, Potassium Benzoate 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7758-19-2, Sodium chlorite 8014-50-4, Kortacid C8:C10 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 27176-87-0, Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid 358759-10-1, Octanesulfonic acid
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(preparation, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection of acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. with improved emollient for **mastitis** control)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Alliger	1978			US 4084747 A	HCAPLUS
Alliger	1982			US 4330531 A	HCAPLUS
Alliger	1984			US RE31779 E	
Anon	1937			GB 464330	HCAPLUS
Anon	1963			CA 660515	
Anon	1988			EP 0287074	HCAPLUS
Anon	1989			WO 8910747	HCAPLUS
Anon	1993			EP 287074	HCAPLUS
Anon	1996			WO 9618300	HCAPLUS
Anon	1999			EP 0904693	HCAPLUS
Anon	1999			WO 9916418	HCAPLUS
Bennett, R	1982	2	110	Dairy and Food Sanit	

Boucher	1975			US 3912450 A	HCAPLUS
Cantor	1973			US 3728449 A	HCAPLUS
Compeau	1964			US 3141821 A	HCAPLUS
Coughman	1976			US 3993777 A	HCAPLUS
Davidson	1991			US 4986990 A	HCAPLUS
Davidson	1993			US 5185161 A	HCAPLUS
Dewey	1977			US 4025628 A	HCAPLUS
Dychdala, G	1977		253	Disinfection, Steril	
E I Dupont Denemours &				ELVANOL Technical In	
Eberhart, R	1983		1390	J Dairy Sci	MEDLINE
Ehrhard	2001			US 6203812 B1	HCAPLUS
Flett	1946			The American Perfume	
Flett, L	1945		245	Oil & Soap	HCAPLUS
Gershenfeld, L	1941		306	Amer J Pharma	HCAPLUS
International Associati	1991	54	814	"Germicidal Activity	
Kiser	1957			US 2806789 A	HCAPLUS
Klenzade Products				K-SAN Product Litera	
Kross	1990			US 4891216 A	HCAPLUS
Kross	1993			US 5252343 A	HCAPLUS
Kross	1997			US 5597561 A	HCAPLUS
Kross	2000			US 6123966 A	HCAPLUS
Lentsch	1980			US 4199602 A	HCAPLUS
Lentsch	1981			US 4258056 A	HCAPLUS
Lentsch	1983			US 4376787 A	HCAPLUS
Loosemore	1997			US 5641498 A	HCAPLUS
Marhevka	1991			US 5017369 A	HCAPLUS
Oliver, S	1993	76	287	J Dairy Sci	MEDLINE
Pallas	1998			US 5776479 A	HCAPLUS
Scheuer	1966			US 3227614 A	HCAPLUS
Schmidt	1996			US 5503838 A	HCAPLUS
Schmidt, A	1984	67	3075	J Dairy Sci	HCAPLUS
Wang	1991			US 4404040 C1	HCAPLUS
Wentworth	1963			US 3082146 A	HCAPLUS
Wentworth	1964			US 3123521 A	HCAPLUS
Wentworth	1964			US 3147124 A	HCAPLUS
Wilson	1993			US 5196200 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 8 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:272791 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:299487
TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing a goniochromatic pigment
INVENTOR(S): Grimm, Sabine; Simon, Jean-Christophe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1195155	A2	20020410	EP 2001-402541	20011002
EP 1195155	A3	20021211		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2814672	A1	20020405	FR 2000-12600	20001003
FR 2814672	B1	20030321		
JP 2002154927	A2	20020528	JP 2001-308105	20011003

US 2002064509 A1 20020530 US 2001-968967 20011003
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-12600 A 20001003
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
AB Cosmetic make-up compns. with continuing lipophilic phase, preferably non-anhydrous, contain a multi-layer goniochromatic pigment. An eyeliner contained waxes 6.9, Sicopearl Fantastico Ruby (goniochromatic pigment) 10, thickening agent 7, Plioway Ultra-200 10, vinyl acetate-allyl stearate copolymer 6, rice starch 0.95, and naphten and paraffinic hydrocarbons q.s. 100 g.
IC ICM A61K007-02
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Alcohols, biological studies
Alloys, biological studies
Candelilla wax
Carbon black, biological studies
Carnauba wax
Castor oil
Ceresin
Corn oil
Essential oils
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Hydrocarbon oils
Jojoba oil
Kaolin, biological studies
Lanolin
Lipids, biological studies
Mica-group minerals, biological studies
Naphthenic oils
Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
Polyamides, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Soybean oil
Sphingolipids
Sunflower oil
Vitamins
Waxes
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing goniochromatic pigment)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **56-81-5**, Glycerin, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propane 1,2 diol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 81-13-0, D Panthenol 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-01-3, Perhydrosqualene **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, esters 111-29-5, Pentylene glycol 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, esters 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, esters 124-07-2D, Caprylic acid, triglycerides 143-28-2, Oleic alcohol 149-32-6, Erythritol 334-48-5D, Decanoic acid, esters 334-48-5D, Capric acid, triglycerides 488-81-3, Adonitol 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 608-66-2, Dulcitol 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, biological studies 1308-38-9, Chromium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesia, biological studies 1313-96-8, Niobium oxide 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies

1314-36-9, Yttrium oxide, biological studies 1314-61-0, Tantalum oxide 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, biological studies 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide 1317-33-5, Molybdenum sulfide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 2152-56-9, Arabitol 2425-77-6, 2-Hexyldecanol 3913-02-8, 2-Butyloctanol 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dioctanoate 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-17-7, Rubidium, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7783-40-6, Magnesium fluoride 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 9002-84-0, Teflon 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-28-5, Polybutene 9003-29-6, Polybutene 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-12-3, Poly[oxy(methylphenylsilylene)] 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 10043-11-5, Boron nitride, biological studies 12055-23-1, Hafnium oxide 12060-58-1, Samarium oxide (Sm2O3) 13400-13-0, Cesium fluoride 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 13494-80-9, Tellurium, biological studies 13940-57-3D, Trisiloxane, diphenylmethyldimethyl derivs. 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15096-52-3, Cryolite 22766-82-1, Octyl2-dodecyl stearate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26246-91-3 27841-04-9, Neopentylglycol diheptanoate 29806-73-3, Ethyl 2-hexyl palmitate 31230-04-3, Polymethylphenylsiloxane 31807-55-3, Isododecane 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 41669-30-1, Isostearyl isostearate 42131-25-9, Isononyl isononanoate 42131-28-2, Isostearyl **lactate** 56266-37-6, Allyl stearate-Vinyl Acetate copolymer 59113-36-9, Diglycerin 66085-00-5, Imwitor 780k 77752-14-8, Purcellin oil 79864-02-1, 2-Undecylpentadecanol 81230-05-9, Diisostearyl malate 88103-59-7, Octyl-2-dodecyl erucate 93385-14-9, Triisocetyl citrate 110734-66-2, Abil we 09 148718-35-8, Octyl hydroxystearate 190282-37-2, Diethylene glycol diisononanoate 195868-36-1, Phenyltrimethicone 229485-33-0, Plioway ultra 200 308122-33-0 400073-01-0, Sicopearl Fantastico Gold
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(cosmetic composition containing goniochromatic pigment)

L99 ANSWER 9 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300531 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:316138
TITLE: Iodine containing antimicrobial compositions for **mastitis** control
INVENTOR(S): Fredell, Dale Lind; Richter, Francis Lawrence; Bode, Benjamin R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ecolab Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001028572	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US25638	20000919

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,

LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2001036482	A1	20011101	US 1999-419251	19991015
CA 2386937	AA	20010426	CA 2000-2386937	20000919
EP 1220677	A1	20020710	EP 2000-963612	20000919
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
NZ 517826	A	20021126	NZ 2000-517826	20000919
JP 2003512332	T2	20030402	JP 2001-531401	20000919
AU 769364	B2	20040122	AU 2001-46070	20000919
US 2003113384	A1	20030619	US 2002-217583	20020812
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-419251 A	19991015
			WO 2000-US25638 W	20000919

ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 2001

AB Antimicrobial compns. containing an iodine compound and a carboxylic acid, for example, a fatty acid, are disclosed. The compns. can be formulated for use as a surgical scrub, wound antiseptic, pre-operative skin preparation, industrial sanitizer, antimicrobial soap, **teat** dip, etc. In one particularly advantageous embodiment, a composition of the invention is formulated as a **teat** dip further including a rheol. modifier, at least one surfactant, suitable emollients, skin conditioners and lubricants. A **teat** dip formulation contained water 74.40, potassium hydroxide (45%) 1.0, xanthan gum 0.30, **glycerin** (96%) 5.50, **propylene glycol** 6.00, **heptanoic acid** 0.10, citric acid 1.90, ethoxylated nonylphenolethoxylate 6.00, Pluronic P-105 3.00, NaI/I2 premix 1.80%. Sanitizing efficacy of the formulation against staphylococcus aureus with and without a 10% **milk** challenge was studied.

IC ICM A61K033-18
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
ST iodine antimicrobial fatty acid **mastitis**
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C6-12; iodine containing antimicrobial compns. for **mastitis** control)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emollients; iodine containing antimicrobial compns. for **mastitis** control)
IT Antimicrobial agents
Mastitis
Surfactants
(iodine containing antimicrobial compns. for **mastitis** control)
IT **Antibacterial agents**
(iodophors; iodine containing antimicrobial compns. for **mastitis** control)
IT 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(iodine containing antimicrobial compns. for **mastitis** control)
IT **56-81-5**, Glycerin, biological studies **111-14-8**, Heptanoic acid 9016-45-9 106392-12-5, Pluronic P-105
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(iodine containing antimicrobial compns. for **mastitis** control)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Co Jp	2001			EP 1074261 A	HCAPLUS
Foret, C	1999			US 5885620 A	HCAPLUS
Henkel Corp	1996			WO 9639839 A	HCAPLUS
Komatsu, T	1999			WO 9956757 A	HCAPLUS
Kross, R	1997			US 5618841 A	HCAPLUS
Ricketts, D	1998			US 5720984 A	HCAPLUS
Ricketts, D	1999			WO 9918978 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 10 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:574590 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:157376
TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing polyol-compatibilized N-acetylhydroxyproline
INVENTOR(S): Arnaud, Pascal
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 12 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2800990	A1	20010518	FR 1999-14369	19991116
FR 2800990	B1	20030425		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-14369	19991116

ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 2001
AB Cosmetic compns. contain polyol-compatibilized N-acetylhydroxyproline (I) with an inorg./organic balance = 1-7. The solubility of I at 80° in glycerol was >20%. Formulation of a lipstick containing glycerol 8.00, I 2.00, and excipients q.s. 100% was disclosed.
IC ICM A61K007-025
ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-027
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Castor oil
Corn oil
Essential oils
Hydrocarbons, biological studies
Jojoba oil
Paraffin oils
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Resins
Soybean oil
Sunflower oil
Waxes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing polyol-compatibilized acetylhydroxyproline)
IT **56-81-5**, Glycerol, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-63-4, Butylene glycol, biological studies

111-01-3, Perhydrosqualene **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, esters with fatty acids 111-29-5, Pentylene glycol 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, esters 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, esters with fatty acids, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 334-48-5D, Decanoic acid, esters with fatty acids 2425-77-6, 2 hexyl decanol 2568-33-4, Isoprene glycol 3913-02-8, 2-Butyl octanol 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dioctanoate 9003-27-4D, polyisobutylene, hydrogenated 9005-12-3, Phenyl dimethicone 9016-00-6, Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] 22766-82-1, Octyl 2-dodecyl stearate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 27841-04-9, Neopentylglycol diheptanoate 29806-73-3, ethyl 2 hexyl palmitate 32243-66-6 33996-33-7, N-Acetylhydroxyproline 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 37309-58-3, polydecene 41669-30-1, Isostearyl isostearate 42131-25-9, Isononyl isononanoate 42131-28-2, Isostearyl **lactate** 77752-14-8, Purcellinoil 79864-02-1, 2 undecyl pentadecanol 81230-05-9, Di-isostearyl malate 88103-59-7, Octyl2-dodecyl erucate 93385-14-9, Triisocetyl citrate 148718-35-8, Octyl hydroxy stearate 190282-37-2, Di ethylene glycol diisononanoate 195868-36-1, Phenyl trimethicone 265989-75-1 308122-33-0 352272-48-1
RL: **BUU (Biological use, unclassified)**; BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing polyol-compatibilized acetylhydroxyproline)

L99 ANSWER 11 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:822652 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:9164
TITLE: Anhydrous skin care or make-up compositions containing fibers and polyols
INVENTOR(S): Jager-Lezer, Nathalie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1053742	A1	20001122	EP 2000-401244	20000505
EP 1053742	B1	20040804		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
FR 2793683	A1	20001124	FR 1999-6411	19990520
FR 2793683	B1	20030725		
AT 272383	E	20040815	AT 2000-401244	20000505
ES 2223417	T3	20050301	ES 2000-401244	20000505
BR 2000001804	A	20010206	BR 2000-1804	20000516
CA 2309774	AA	20001120	CA 2000-2309774	20000519
CN 1284321	A	20010221	CN 2000-118707	20000519
JP 2000344627	A2	20001212	JP 2000-150464	20000522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1999-6411 A	19990520

ED Entered STN: 24 Nov 2000
AB Anhydrous skin care or make-up compns. containing fibers and polyols are disclosed. A lipsticks contained polyethylene wax 7, microcryst. wax 7, sesame oil 24, jojoba oil 24, phenyltrimethicone 3, polyamide fibers (0.3 mm long) 5, pigments 9.5, lanolin 10.5, and glycerin 10%.
IC ICM A61K007-02
ICS A61K007-027; A61K007-48; A61K007-035
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Acetate fibers, biological studies

Castor oil
Collagens, biological studies
Corn oil
Essential oils
Fluoropolymers, biological studies
Glass, biological studies
Hydrocarbon oils
Jojoba oil
Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
Polyamide fibers, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyolefins
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Rayon, biological studies
Soybean oil
Sunflower oil
Waxes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anhydrous skin care or make-up compns. containing fibers and polyols)

IT **56-81-5**, Glycerol, biological studies **57-55-6**, Propylene glycol, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-01-3, Perhydrosqualene **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, fatty acid esters **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, triglycerides 111-29-5, Pentylene glycol 115-77-5D, Pentaerythritol, esters 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, fatty acid esters, biological studies 124-07-2D, Octanoic acid, triglycerides, biological studies 143-28-2, Oleic alcohol 149-57-5D, 2-Ethylhexanoic acid, C16-18-alkyl esters 334-48-5D, Decanoic acid, fatty acid esters 2425-77-6, 2-Hexyldecanol 2568-33-4, Isoprene glycol 3913-02-8, 2-Butyloctanol 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dioctanoate 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological studies 9002-84-0, Teflon 9002-85-1, PolyVinylidene chloride 9002-86-2, PolyVinylchloride 9002-88-4 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-27-4D, Polyisobutene, hydrogenated 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9011-14-7 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 22766-82-1, Octyl 2-dodecyl stearate 24938-64-5, Poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25035-37-4, Poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) 25249-16-5, Poly-2 hydroxyethyl methacrylate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25610-19-9, Polyethylene phthalate 27841-04-9, Neopentylglycol diheptanoate 29806-73-3, Ethyl 2-hexyl palmitate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 32243-66-6, Diphenyl methyldiphenyl trisiloxane 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 37309-58-3, Polydecene 41669-30-1, Isostearyl isostearate 42131-25-9, Isononyl isononanoate 42131-28-2, Isostearyl **lactate** 77752-14-8, Purcellin oil 79864-02-1, 2-Undecylpentadecanol 81230-05-9, Diisostearyl malate 88103-59-7, Octyl 2-dodecyl erucate 93385-14-9, Triisocetyl citrate 148718-35-8, Octylhydroxystearate 190282-37-2, Diethylene glycol diisononanoate 195868-36-1, Phenyltrimethicone 308122-33-0
RL: **BUU (Biological use, unclassified)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(anhydrous skin care or make-up compns. containing fibers and polyols)

RETABLE

Referenced Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	Referenced

(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File
Hamilton, L	1998			WO 9819652 A	HCAPLUS
Isehan K K	1991			JP 03153613 A	HCAPLUS
Oreal	1992			FR 2675995 A	HCAPLUS
Oreal	1993			EP 0534823 A	HCAPLUS
Shiseido Co Ltd	1982			JP 57158714 A	HCAPLUS
Shiseido Co Ltd	1995			JP 07196440 A	HCAPLUS
Wella Ag	1998			EP 0838210 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 12 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:233779 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:272008
TITLE: Acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip providing shelf life, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection
INVENTOR(S): Richter, Francis L.; Paquette, Cathy M.; Staub, Richard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ecolab Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9916418	A1	19990408	WO 1998-US8491	19980427
W: AU, BR, CA, CZ, HU, JP, KE, MX, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, UA				
US 6436444	B1	20020820	US 1997-938653	19970926
CA 2304947	AA	19990408	CA 1998-2304947	19980427
AU 9871663	A1	19990423	AU 1998-71663	19980427
AU 747277	B2	20020509		
BR 9814051	A	20000926	BR 1998-14051	19980427
NZ 503126	A	20010928	NZ 1998-503126	19980427
JP 2001517690	T2	20011009	JP 2000-513556	19980427
EP 906724	A1	19990407	EP 1998-303896	19980518
EP 906724	B1	20021009		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 225606	E	20021015	AT 1998-303896	19980518
ZA 9807953	A	20000322	ZA 1998-7953	19980901
HK 1019036	A1	20030417	HK 1999-104118	19990922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-938653 A	19970926
			WO 1998-US8491 W	19980427

ED Entered STN: 15 Apr 1999
AB The **mastitis** control **teat** dip composition of the invention provides rapid initial kill, a useful highly pseudoplastic rheol., a barrier/film-forming capacity, a unique antimicrobial composition that is stable over an extended period of time, and unexpected long term microbial control when compared to the prior art materials disclosed in patents and used in the marketplace. The compns. of the invention are made by combining an aqueous thickened liquid composition containing the organic components which can be combined with a simple aqueous solution of a salt of chlorous acid, preferably an alkali metal chlorite. The materials can be combined and blended into a smooth viscous material and can be immediately contacted with the target animals. The compns. of the invention provide rapid initial kill, consistent long term kill and chemical and rheol. stability.
IC ICM A61K009-00

ICS A61K031-185; A61K031-19; A61K031-20; A61K033-00; A01N025-24; A01N037-00; A01N037-02; A01N037-06; A01N059-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST **mastitis** control chlorite carboxylate thickener
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C1-6; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C6-12; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT **Antibacterial agents**
Mastitis
(acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkanesulfonic; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT Sulfonates
Sulfonates
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(arenesulfonates; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT Aromatic compounds
Aromatic compounds
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfonates; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT 10049-04-4, Chlorine dioxide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FMU (Formation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies **111-14-8**, Heptanoic acid 112-05-0, Nonanoic acid 124-07-2, Octanoic acid, biological studies 334-48-5, Decanoic acid 7758-19-2, Sodium chlorite
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **56-81-5**, Glycerin, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(emollient; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(film-forming agent; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
IT 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thickener; acidic aqueous chlorite **teat** dip compns. to control **mastitis**)
RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File

Alliger	1984			US 31779 A	HCAPLUS
Kross	1997			US 5597561 A	HCAPLUS
Lentsch	1983			US 4376787 A	HCAPLUS
Loosemore	1997			US 5641498 A	HCAPLUS
Marhevka	1991			US 5017369 A	HCAPLUS
Schmidt	1996			US 5503838 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 13 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:169415 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:208980
TITLE: Antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats**
INVENTOR(S): Andrews, Jeffrey F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9809520	A1	19980312	WO 1997-US276		19970107
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2264286	AA	19980312	CA 1997-2264286		19970107
AU 9715306	A1	19980326	AU 1997-15306		19970107
EP 926954	A1	19990707	EP 1997-901396		19970107
R: DE, FR, GB, IT					
JP 2001501181	T2	20010130	JP 1998-512605		19970107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-706729	A	19960906
			WO 1997-US276	W	19970107

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1998
AB The invention involves an antimicrobial composition including an antimicrobial fatty acid monoester of a polyhydroxy alc., a chelating agent, and a water insol. vehicle composition, such as petrolatum. Methods of making such compns., and methods of treating a bovine **teat** to prevent **mastitis** are also described.
IC ICM A01N037-12
ICS A61K009-00; A61K031-23
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 5
ST antimicrobial ointment cow **teat**
IT Antimicrobial agents
Cattle
(antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)
IT **Mastitis**
(antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** for prevention of)
IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters with fatty acids; antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters, with polyhydroxy alcs.; antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)

IT **Mammary** gland
(**nipple**; antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, esters with fatty acids; antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)

IT **56-81-5D**, Glycerol, esters with fatty acids **57-55-6D**, Propylene glycol, esters with fatty acids **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, esters with with polyhydroxy alcs. 112-37-8D, Undecanoic acid, esters with with polyhydroxy alcs. 124-07-2D, Caprylic acid, esters with with polyhydroxy alcs. 142-18-7, Lauricidin 142-62-1D, Caproic acid, esters with with polyhydroxy alcs. 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, esters with with polyhydroxy alcs. 334-48-5D, Capric acid, esters with with polyhydroxy alcs. 31565-12-5, Propylene glycol monocaprylate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(antimicrobial ointment for cow **teats** containing)

RETABLE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)	Referenced File
Andrews, J	1995			US 5378731 A	HCAPLUS
Boddie, R	1992	75	1725	J DAIRY SCIENCE	HCAPLUS
Burkhart, R	1953			US 2640801 A	HCAPLUS
Kraus, H	1965			US 3222252 A	HCAPLUS
Prince, E	1976			US 3950554 A	HCAPLUS
Prince, E	1978			US 4067967 A	
The Upjohn Company	1975			FR 2265408 A	HCAPLUS

L99 ANSWER 14 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:567237 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:203785
TITLE: Method and biodegradable stable dual-enzyme composition for treating waste in **septic** system
INVENTOR(S): Vermeiren, J. J. R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biobreak, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9621499	A1	19960718	WO 1996-US337	19960111

W: CA
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-313326 A 19950112
ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 1996
AB The liquid composition comprises a B compound, a polyalc. compound, an alkali metal salt, a protease enzyme, a cellulase enzyme, an alkyl-diazalheptanic acid

and H2O. The present invention is a method for decomposing, **disinfecting** and deodorizing a septic system using the stabilized enzymic composition Further, the invention is a septic system for collecting and decomposing waste using the enzymic composition

IC ICM B01D033-00
ICS C02F001-00; C12N009-42; C12N009-50; C07G015-00; C07G017-00

CC 60-4 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 7

IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, uses 50-99-7, Glucose, uses **56-81-5**, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 57-48-7, D-Fructose, uses **57-55-6**, 1,2-Propanediol, uses 63-42-3 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, uses 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol **111-14-8D**, Heptanoic acid, alkyldiazyl derivs. 149-32-6, Erythritol 1303-86-2, Boric oxide, uses 1330-43-4, Sodium borate 4358-64-9, Erythritol, 1,4-anhydro 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3), uses 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol
RL: **NUU (Other use, unclassified)**; **USES (Uses)**
(in biodegradable stable dual-enzyme composition for treating waste in septic system)

L99 ANSWER 15 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001200216 EMBASE
TITLE: Treatment of **gynecomastia.**
AUTHOR: Gruntmanis U.; Braunstein G.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G.D. Braunstein, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Room 2119, 8700 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90048, United States. Glenn.Braunstein@cshs.org
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs, (2001) Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 643-649.
Refs: 45
ISSN: 0967-8298 CODEN: CIDREE
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 014 Radiology
003 Endocrinology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
009 Surgery
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010628
Last Updated on STN: 20010628

ED Entered STN: 20010628
Last Updated on STN: 20010628

AB Gynecomastia is a common problem during puberty as well as later adulthood, and is caused by hormonal imbalance at the **breast** tissue level. Various medications and medical conditions can cause gynecomastia and when the drug is discontinued or medical condition cured, it will frequently resolve. Medical therapy can be tried for patients with persistent gynecomastia associated-tenderness or social embarrassment prior to contemplating surgical removal of the **breast** tissue.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*gynecomastia: DT, drug therapy
*gynecomastia: PC, prevention
*gynecomastia: SU, surgery
*gynecomastia: RT, radiotherapy
*gynecomastia: DM, disease management

*gynecomastia: SI, side effect
human
clinical trial
puberty
adulthood
endocrine disease
breast disease: CO, complication
drug withdrawal
disease association
mastalgia
social life
drug activity
drug inhibition
drug potency
drug effect
dose response
anxiety
castration
breast surgery
treatment outcome
review
Drug Descriptors:
testosterone: DT, drug therapy
testosterone: CT, clinical trial
testosterone: PD, pharmacology
heptanoic acid derivative: DT, drug therapy
heptanoic acid derivative: CT, clinical trial
heptanoic acid derivative: PD, pharmacology
heptanoic acid derivative: IM, intramuscular drug administration
danazol: DT, drug therapy
danazol: PD, pharmacology
danazol: CT, clinical trial
danazol: CM, drug comparison
tamoxifen: DT, drug therapy
tamoxifen: CM, drug comparison
tamoxifen: CT, clinical trial
tamoxifen: DO, drug dose
clomifene citrate: DT, drug therapy
clomifene citrate: PD, pharmacology
clomifene citrate: CT, clinical trial
raloxifene: DT, drug therapy
raloxifene: CM, drug comparison
raloxifene: PD, pharmacology
aromatase inhibitor: DT, drug therapy
aromatase inhibitor: PD, pharmacology
fadrozole: DT, drug therapy
fadrozole: PD, pharmacology
formestane: DT, drug therapy
formestane: PD, pharmacology
exemestane: DT, drug therapy
exemestane: PD, pharmacology
letrozole: DT, drug therapy
letrozole: PD, pharmacology
anastrazole: DT, drug therapy
anastrazole: PD, pharmacology
anastrazole: CT, clinical trial
vorozole: DT, drug therapy
vorozole: PD, pharmacology
recombinant hormone: AE, adverse drug reaction
antiandrogen: AE, adverse drug reaction

antibiotic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
antiulcer agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
antineoplastic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
cardiovascular agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
psychotropic agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
illicit drug: AE, adverse drug reaction
antiestrogen: DT, drug therapy
antiestrogen: PD, pharmacology
antiestrogen: CT, clinical trial
auranofin: AE, adverse drug reaction
amfepramone: AE, adverse drug reaction
domperidone: AE, adverse drug reaction
etretinate: AE, adverse drug reaction
metoclopramide: AE, adverse drug reaction
phenytoin: AE, adverse drug reaction
penicillamine: AE, adverse drug reaction
unindexed drug
unclassified drug

RN (testosterone) 58-22-0; (danazol) 17230-88-5; (tamoxifen) 10540-29-1; (clomifene citrate) 50-41-9; (raloxifene) 82640-04-8, 84449-90-1; (fadrozole) 102676-31-3; (formestane) 566-48-3; (exemestane) 107868-30-4; (letrozole) 112809-51-5; (vorozole) 118949-22-7, 129731-10-8; (auranofin) 34031-32-8; (amfepramone) 134-80-5, 90-84-6; (domperidone) 57808-66-9; (etretinate) 54350-48-0; (metoclopramide) 12707-59-4, 2576-84-3, 364-62-5, 7232-21-5; (phenytoin) 57-41-0, 630-93-3; (penicillamine) 2219-30-9, 52-67-5

CO Novartis; Pharmacia; Astra Zeneca; Janssen

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 16 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L99 ANSWER 16 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-213942 [22] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-068276
TITLE: Composition, useful to treat e.g. spondylitis and severe musculoskeletal sprains, comprises particles of metaxalone having an average particle size of less than 2000 nanometer and at least one surface stabilizer.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): BOSCH, H W; PRUITT, J D; RYDE, T; BOSCH, W H; RYDE, T A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005016310	A1	20050224	(200522)*	EN	70	A61K009-14
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
US 2005063913	A1	20050324	(200526)			A61K049-04

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 2005016310	A1	WO 2004-US19108	20040726
US 2005063913	A1 Provisional	US 2003-493446P	20030808
		US 2004-912552	20040806

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-493446P 20030808; US 2004-912552 20040806
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-14; A61K049-04
SECONDARY: A61K009-26; A61K009-48; A61L009-04
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2005016310 A UPAB: 20050406
NOVELTY - Composition comprises particles of metaxalone or its salt having an average particle size of less than 2000 nm; and at least one surface stabilizer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CALIM is also included for a preparation of (I).

ACTIVITY - Relaxant; Muscular-Gen.; Antiarthritic; Osteopathic; Antirheumatic; Vulnerary.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is useful for the preparation of a medicament to treat indications (indications where musculoskeletal relaxants are typically used, degenerative osteoarthritis, herniated disk, spondylitis, laminectomy, severe musculoskeletal strains, severe musculoskeletal sprains, musculoskeletal trauma, cervical radiculopathy and/or lumbar radiculopathy) (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) is bioadhesive. The Tmax (maximum time) (not greater than about 90 % (preferably not greater than about 5 %)) of the metaxalone, when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration is less than the Tmax for a non-nanoparticulate metaxalone formulation administered at the same dosage. The Cmax (maximum concentration) (at least about 50 % (preferably at least about 1900 %)) of the metaxalone, when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration is greater than the Cmax for a non-nanoparticulate metaxalone formulation, administered at the same dosage. The AUC (area under curve) (at least about 25 % (preferably at least about 1200 %)) of the metaxalone, when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration is greater than the AUC for a non-nanoparticulate metaxalone formulation, administered at the same dosage. (I) does not produce significantly different absorption levels when administered under fed as compared to fasting conditions. The difference in absorption of the metaxalone in (I), when administered in the fed versus the fasted state is less than about 100 % (preferably less than about 3 %). The administration of (I) to a human in a fasted state is bioeqiuvalcnt to administration (I) to a subject in a fed state. The bioequivalency is a 90 % confidence interval of between 0.80 and 1.25 for both Cmax and AUC, or a 90 % confidence interval of between 0.80 and 1.25 for AUC and a 90 % confidence interval of between 0.70 to 1.43 for Cmax. (I) redisperses in a biorelevant media such that the metaxalone particles have an effective average particle size of less than about 2 mu m or less than about 1900 nm (preferably less than about 50 nm) (all claimed). (I) decreases frequency of dosing, improves clinical efficacy (exhibit faster therapeutic effects), faster onset of action; and reduces side effects. (I) is stable and has increased bioavailability; increased rate of dissolution; improved performance characteristics for oral, intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection such as higher dose loading and smaller tablet or liquid dose volumes. (I) is a low viscosity liquid showing better subject compliance due to the perception of a lighter formulation, which is easier to consume and digest, and ease of dispensing

because one can use a cup or a syringe. (I) can be used in conjunction with other active agents and do not require organic solvents or pH extremes. The in vivo phamrcokinetics of (I) was tested in dogs. The results showed that (I) had greater Cmax (2582.7 ng/ml) and AUC (2364.1 ng/ml), and dramatically lower Tmax (0.60 hours and 0.37 hours); greater bioavailability, and faster onset of action, under both fed and fasted conditions compared to microparticulate formulation of metaxalone.
Dwg.0/2

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B04-C01B; B04-C01H; B04-C02D; B04-C02F; B04-C03A; B04-C03C; B04-L01; B04-N02; B05-B01N; B06-H; B07-H; B10-A08; B10-A09B; B10-A10; B10-A18; B10-A22; B10-B02A; B10-C03; B10-C04C; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-F02; B12-M01A; B12-M02B; B12-M03; B12-M07; B12-M10; B12-M11B; B12-M11C; B14-C03; B14-C06; B14-C09A; B14-D05C; B14-J05; B14-N01; B14-N14; B14-N17B

TECH UPTX: 20050406

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preparation (claimed): Preparation of (I) comprises contacting particles of metaxalone or its salt with at least one surface stabilizer for a time and under conditions sufficient to provide a metaxalone composition having an average particle size of less than 2000 nm. Preferred Process: The contacting comprises grinding, west grinding or homogenizing; or dissolving the particles of a metaxalone or its salt in a solvent, adding the resulting meiaxalone solution to a solution comprising at least one surface stabilizer and precipitating the solubilized metaxalone having at least one surface stabilizer adsorbed on its surface by the addition of a non-solvent. Preferred Composition: The metaxalone is a crystalline phase, an amorphous phase, a semi-crystalline phase and/or a semi-amorphous phase. The average particle size of the metaxalone particles is less than about 1900 nm (preferably less than about 50 nm). (I) is formulated into a dosage form such as liquid dispersions, oral suspensions, gels, aerosols, ointments, creams, controlled release formulations, fast melt formulations, lyophilized formulations, tablets, capsules, delayed release formulations, extended release formulations, pulsatile release formulations, and mixed immediate release and controlled release formulations. The metaxalone or its salt is present in an amount from about 99.5-0.001wt.% (preferably about 90-0.5 wt.%) based on the total combined weight of the metaxalone or its salt and at least one surface stabilizer, not including other excipients; and the at least one surface stabilizer is present in an amount about 0.5-99.999 wt.% (preferably about 10-99.5 wt.%) based on the total combined dry weight of the metaxalone or its salt and at least one surface stabilizer, not including other excipients. The surface stabilizer is an anionic surface stabilizer, a cationic surface stabilizer, a zwitterionic surface stabilizer or an ionic surface stabilizer. At least one surface stabilizer is cetyl pyridinium chloride, gelatin, casein, phosphatides, dextran, **glycerol**, gum acacia, cholesterol, tragacanth, stearic acid, benzalkonium chloride, calcium stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostearyl alcohol, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, polyoxyethylene stearates, colloidal silicon dioxide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, hydroxypropyl celluloses, hypromellose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hypromellose phthalate, noncrystalline cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone,4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-

phenol polymer with ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, poloxamers; poloxamines, a charged phospholipid, dioctylsulfosuccinate, dialkylesters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates, mixtures of sucrose stearate and sucrose distearate, beta-isononylphenoxypoly-(glycidol), decanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-decyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-decyl beta-D-maltopyranoside; n-dodecyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-dodecyl beta-D-maltoside; **heptanoyl** -N-methylglucamide; n-heptylbeta- D-glucopyranoside; n-heptyl beta-D-thioglucoside; n-hexyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-noyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; octanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-octyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside; octyl beta-D-thioglucopyranoside; lysozyme, **polyethyleneglycol** (PEG)-phospholipid, PEG-cholesterol or its derivative, PEG-vitamin A, random copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl pyrrolidone, cationic polymers, cationic biopolymers, cationic polysaccharides, cationic cellulosics, cationic alginates, cationic nonpolymeric compounds, cationic phospholipids, cationic lipids, polymethylmethacrylate trimethylammonium bromide, sulfonium compounds, polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate, hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, phosphonium compounds, quarternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-di(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide, coconut trimethyl ammonium chloride, coconut trimethyl ammonium bromide, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, decyl triethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, myristyl trimethyl ammonium methyl sulfate, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium bromide, N-alkyl (12-18C)dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl (14-18C)dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecyldiethylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate, dimethyl didecyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl and (12-14C) dimethyl 1-napthylmethyl ammonium chloride, trimethylammonium halide, alkyl-trimethylammonium salts, dialkyl-dimethylammonixun salts, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, ethoxylated alkyamidoalkyldialkylammonixxm salt, an ethoxylated trialkyl ammonium salt, dialkylbenzene dialkylammonium chloride, N-didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium, chloride monohydrate, N-alkyl(12-14C) dimethyl 1- naphthylmethyl ammonium chloride, dodecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl benzenealkyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide, 12C trimethyl ammonium bromides, 15C trimethyl ammonium bromides, 17C trimethyl ammonium bromides, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride, poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyldimethylammonium halogenides, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, decyltrimethylammonium bromide, dodecyltriethylammonium bromide, tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, methyl trioctylammonium chloride, POLYQUAT 10, tetrabutylammonium bromide, benzyl trimethylammoniu bromide, choline esters, benzalkonium chloride, stearalkonixxm chloride compounds, cetyl pyridinium bromide, cetyl pyridinium chloride, halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines, MIRAPOL, ALKAQUAT, alkyl pyridinium salts; amines, amine salts, amine oxides, imide azolinium salts, protonated quaternary acrylamides, methylated quaternary polymers, or cationic guar (preferably polyvinylpyrrolidone, docusate sodium and/or lysozyme). (I) comprises at least one primary surface stabilizer and at least one secondary surface stabilizer. (I) further comprises at least one additional metaxalone composition having an average particle size which is different that the effective average particle size of the metaxalone

composition of (I); one or more non-metaxalone active agents (amino acids, proteins, peptides, nucleotides, anti-obesity drugs, central nervous system stimulants, carotenoids, corticosteroids, elastase inhibitors, **anti-fungals**, oncology therapies, antiemetics, analgesics, cardiovascular agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anthelmintics, antiarrhythmic agents, antibiotics, anticoagulants, antidepressants, antidiabetic agents, antiepileptics, antihistamines, antihypertensive agents, antimuscarinic agents, antimycobacterial agents, antineoplastic agents, immunosuppressants, antithyroid agents, antiviral agents, anxiolytics, sedatives, astringents, alpha-adrenergic receptor blocking agents, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agents, blood products, blood substitutes, cardiac inotropic agents, contrast media, corticosteroids, cough suppressants, diagnostic agents, diagnostic imaging agents, diuretics, dopaminergics, haemostatics, immunological agents, lipid regulating agents, muscle relaxants, parasympathomimetics, parathyroid calcitonin, parathyroid biphosphonates, prostaglandins, radio-pharmaceuticals, sex hormones, antiallergic agents, stimulants, anoretics, sympathomimetics, thyroid agents, vasodilators, xanthines, acyclovir, alprazolam, altretamine, amiloride, amiodarone, benztropine mesylate, bupropion, cabergoline, candesartan, cerivastatin, chlorpromazine, ciprofloxacin, cisapride, clarithromycin, clonidine, clopidogrel, cyclobenzaprine, cyproheptadine, delavirdine, desmopressin, diltiazem, dipyridamole, dolasetron, enalapril maleate, enalaprilat, famotidine, felodipine, fiirazolidone, glipizide, irbesartan, ketoconazole, lansoprazole, loratadine, loxapine, mebendazole, mercaptopurine, milrinone **lactate**, minocycline, mitoxantrone, nelfinavir mesylate, nimodipine,norfloxacin, olanzapine, omeprazole, penciclovir, pimozide, tacolimus, quazepam, raloxifene, rifabutin, rifampin, risperidone, rizatriptan, saquinavir, sertraline, sildenafil, acetyl-sulfisoxazole, temazepam, thiabendazole, thioguanine, trandolapril, triamterene, trimetrexate, troglitazone, trovafloxacin, verapamil, vinblastine sulfate, mycophenolate, atovaquone, atovaquone, proguanil, ceftazidime, cefuroxime, etoposide, terbinafme, thalidomide, fluconazole, amsacrine, dacarbazine, teniposide, acetylsalicylate, an nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug (nabumetone, tiaramide, proquazone, bufexamac, flumizole, epirazole, tinoridine, timegadine, dapsone, aspirin, diflunisal, benorylate, fosfosal, diclofenac, alclofenac, fenclofenac, etodolac, indomethacin, sulindac, tolmetin, fentiazac, tilomisole, carprofen, fenbufen, flurbiprofen, ketoprofen, oxaprozin, suprofen, tiaprofenic acid, ibuprofen, naproxen, fenoprofen, indoprofen, pirprofen, flufenamic, mefenamic, meclofenamic, niflumic, oxyphenbutazone, phenylbutazone, apazone, feprazone, piroxicam, sudoxicam, isoxicam or tenoxicam) or a cyclooxygenasr-2 (COX-2) inhibitor (celecoxib, rofecoxib, meloxicam, valdecoxib, parecoxib, etoricoxib, SC-236, NS-3985 SC-58125, SC-57666, SC-558, SC-560, etodolac, DFU, monteleukast, L-745337, L-761066, L-761000, L-748780, DUP-697, PGV 20229, iguratimod, BF 389, PD 136005, PD 142893, PD 145065, PD 138387, flurbiprofen, nimesulide, nabumetone, flosulide, piroxicam, diclofenac, lumiracoxib, D 1367, diflumidone, JTE-522, FK-3311, FK 8673 FR 115068, GR 253035, RWJ 63556, RWJ 20485, ZK 38997, S 2474, CL 1004, RS 57067, RS 104897 RS 104894, SC 41930, pranlukast, and SB 209670, heptinylsulfide or FR 140423)). (I) further comprises one or more excipients and/or carriers.
Preferred Method: (I) upon administration to a mammal the metaxalone particles redisperse such that the particles have an average particle size of less than 2 microns (preferably less than 50 nm). (I) redisperses in a biorelevant media such that the metaxalone particles have an effective average particle size of less than about 2 mum or less than about 1900 nm (preferably less than about 50 nm). The biorelevant media is water, aqueous electrolyte solutions, aqueous solutions of a salt, aqueous solutions of an acid and/or aqueous solutions of a base.

ABEX UPTX: 20050406
ADMINISTRATION - Administration of (I) is oral, pulmonary, rectal, opthalmological, colonic, parenteral, intracisternal, intravaginal, intraperitoneal, local, buccal, nasal or topical (claimed). No dosage given.

L99 ANSWER 17 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-132402 [14] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-156370 [15]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-043640
TITLE: Dosage form for treating local pain of subject comprises short duration gel vehicle containing low molecular weight bioerodible, biocompatible polymer and water-immiscible solvent; and anesthetic dissolved/dispersed in the gel vehicle.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): BANNISTER, R; CHEN, G; HOUSTON, P; KLEINER, L; PRIEBE, D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALZA) ALZA CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 105
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005009408	A2	20050203	(200514)*	EN	50	A61K009-00

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005009408	A2	WO 2003-US34763	20031031

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-606969 20030625
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2005009408 A UPAB: 20050228
NOVELTY - A sustained release dosage form of an anesthetic (F1) comprises a short duration gel vehicle comprising a low molecular weight bioerodible, biocompatible polymer and a water-immiscible solvent to plasticize the polymer and form a gel; and an anesthetic dissolved or dispersed in the gel vehicle.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:
(1) preparation (M1) of (F1) involving: preparing a short duration gel vehicle containing a low molecular weight bioerodible, biocompatible polymer and a water-immiscible solvent to plasticize the polymer and form a gel to create a polymer/solvent solution or gel; equilibrating the polymer/solvent mixture until a clear homogeneous solution or gel is achieved; dissolving or dispersing an anesthetic into the polymer/solvent solution or gel; blending the anesthetic and the polymer/solvent solution or gel to form a sustained release dosage form; and controlling an efficacy ratio to achieve a release profile; and

(2) a kit for administration of a sustained delivery of an anesthetic to local pain of a subject comprises (F1) and optionally, at least one of an excipients, emulsifying agent, pore former, solubility modulator for the anesthetic, optionally associated with the anesthetic, and an osmotic agent. The anesthetic agent, optionally associated with the solubility modulator, is maintained separated from the solvent until the time of administration of the anesthetic to the subject.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Vulnerary; Osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating local pain e.g. post-surgical local pain of a subject (claimed); for wound healing, bone repair, and other structural support purposes.

ADVANTAGE - (F1) provides controllable efficacy ratio of (preferably of 1 - 200, especially 5 - 100) to achieve a release profile. (F1) provides sustained release of the anesthetic for at most 14 (preferably 7) days or lasts for 24 hours - 7 days. (F1) is free of solvents having a miscibility in water of at least 7 weight% at 25 deg. C. (F1) provides sustained release over a short duration and provides sustained release over several days when administered singly. (F1) can be administered once to the patient.

Dwg.0/15

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A09-A07; A12-V01; B04-C02A1; B04-C02E3; B04-C02F; B04-C03A; B04-C03C; B04-C03D; B05-B01P; B07-H; B10-A10; B10-B01A; B10-B02F; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B10-F02; B10-G02; B12-M03; B12-M12C; B14-C01; B14-C08; B14-N01B; B14-N17B

TECH UPTX: 20050228

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Components: The anesthetic is selected from bupivacaine, levo-bupivacaine, ropivacaine, levo-ropivacaine, tetracaine, etidocaine, levo-etidocaine, dextro-etidocaine, levo-etidocaine, dextro-etidocaine and/or levo-mepivacaine (preferably bupivacaine). Preferred Dosage Form: (F1) comprise anesthetic (preferably bupivacaine) (0.1 - 50, preferably 0.5 - 40, especially 1 - 30 wt.%). (F1) further comprises at least one of an excipient, emulsifying agent, pore former, solubility modulator for the anesthetic, and osmotic agent. The anesthetic comprises particles having an average particle size of at most 250 (preferably 5 - 250, especially 20 - 125, particularly 38 - 63) mum. In (M1), the anesthetic comprises particles having an average particle size of at most 250 mum. Preferred Method: The polymer/solvent solution or gel is equilibrated at room temperature - approximately 65degreesC. (M1) further involves: adding at least one of an excipient, emulsifying agent, pore former, solubility modulator for the anesthetic, and osmotic agent to the dosage form.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The solvent has a miscibility in water of at most 7 wt.% at 25degreesC. The solvent is selected from an aromatic alcohol, lower alkyl ester of aryl acid, lower aralkyl ester of aryl acid, aryl ketone, aralkyl ketone, lower alkyl ketone and/or lower alkyl ester of citric acid (preferably mineral oil, silicone fluid or **glycerin**).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The solvent is polybutene or polyethylene **glycol.** The polymer comprises a lactic acid-based polymer; a copolymer of lactic acid and **glycolic** acid (PLGA); caprolactone-based polymer; ester end group or carboxylic end group (preferably polylactide, **polyglycolide**, poly(caprolactone), polyanhydride, polyamine, polyesteramide,

polyorthoester, polydioxanone, polyacetal, polyketal, polycarbonate, polyphosphoester, polyester, polybutylene terephthalate, polyorthocarbonate, polyphosphazene, succinate, poly(malic acid), poly(amino acid), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene **glycol**, polyhydroxycellulose, polysaccharide, chitin, chitosan, hyaluronic acid, their copolymers and/or terpolymers, especially poly(D,L-lactide-co-**glycolide** or poly(L-lactide-co-**glycolide**). The copolymer of lactic acid and **glycolic** acid has a monomer ratio of lactic acid to **glycolic** acid of approximately 50:50. The polymer has a weight average molecular weight of 3000 - 10000 (preferably 3000 - 8000, especially 4000 - 6000, particularly 5000). The polymer and the solvent is present in a ratio of 5:95 - 90:10 (preferably 20:80 - 80:20, especially 30:70 - 75:25). The lactic-based polymer has an average molecular weight of 3000 - 10000 (preferably 3000 - 8000, especially 4000 - 6000, particularly 5000). The PLGA comprises a ester end and carboxyl end groups. In (M1), polymer comprises a lactic acid-based polymer; copolymer of lactic acid and **glycolic** acid (PLGA) (preferably poly (D,L-lactide-co-**glycolide**) or poly (L-lactide-co-**glycolide**)).

ABEX UPTX: 20050228

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, ethyl benzoate, triacetin, diacetin, tributyrin, triethyl citrate, tributyl citrate, acetyl triethyl citrate, acetyl tributyl citrate, triethylglyceride, triethyl phosphate, diethyl phthalate, diethyl tartrate, ethylene **glycol**, octanol, ethyl **lactate**, propylene **glycol** , propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, butyrolactone, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 2- pyrrolidone, **glycerol** formal, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, caprolactam, decylmethylsulfoxide, oleic acid, and 1-dodecylazacyclo-**heptan** -2-one are specifically claimed as the solvents.

ADMINISTRATION - (F1) is administered once, repeatedly or injected at a location nears the local pain. (F1) is administered topically, systemically. The anesthetic is administered to multiple sites or multiple locations surrounding the local pain (all claimed). (F1) is administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravascularly, intramycocardially, adeventitially, intratumorally, or intracerebrally.

EXAMPLE - A formulation was prepared as follows: Particles of bupivacaine hydrochloride (10 %) (prepared by grounding and sieving through 63 - 125 mu sieves followed by adding stearic acid (100 g)) was added to a gel vehicle (10 - 30 weight%) containing low molecular weight poly(D,L-lactide-co-**glycolide**) (PLGA) (having molecular weight of 8000) with an ester end group (58.5 weight%) and benzyl alcohol (31.5 weight%) and then blended manually until the dry powder was wetted completely. Then, a milky light yellow particle/gel mixture was thoroughly blended by conventional mixing to obtain a formulation. The effect of solvent on the bupivacaine release was carried out as follows: An in vivo release profile of bupivacaine obtained in rats from the formulation. The release rate profiles of bupivacaine from short duration depot was as follows: Cmax (maximum plasma concentration of bupivacaine) was 417+/-53; Caverage (average plasma concentration of bupivacaine from day 2 - day 9) was 5+/-3 and efficacy ratio was 83.4.

L99 ANSWER 18 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-152161 [16] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-049185
TITLE: Small spherical particles useful for the targeted delivery of the drug comprises an organic molecule with a specific molecular weight.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07
INVENTOR(S): BROWN, L; LAFRENIERE, D; MCGEEHAN, J K; MC GEEHAN, J K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BROW-I) BROWN L; (LAFR-I) LAFRENIERE D; (MCGE-I) MCGEEHAN J K; (BAXT) BAXTER INT INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005009375	A2	20050203	(200516)*	EN	45	A61K000-00
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
US 2005048127	A1	20050303	(200517)			A61K009-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005009375	A2		WO 2004-US23481	20040721
US 2005048127	A1	Provisional	US 2003-489292P	20030722
		Provisional	US 2004-540594P	20040130
		Provisional	US 2004-576918P	20040604
			US 2004-896326	20040721

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-576918P 20040604; US 2003-489292P 20030722; US 2004-540594P 20040130; US 2004-896326 20040721
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K000-00; A61K009-00
SECONDARY: A61K009-14
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2005009375 A UPAB: 20050308
NOVELTY - Small spherical particles comprises an organic molecule (70 - 100, preferably at least 90, especially at least 95 weight%) with a molecular weight of less than 1500 Daltons, with a narrow particle size distribution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) preparation of the small spherical particles of a low molecular weight organic molecule active agent involving preparing a solution of the active agent in a first solvent, the active agent having solubility in the first solvent; adding a second solvent to the solution to form a three component solution of the two solvents and the active agent, where the solubility of the active agent in the second solvent is lower than in the first solvent; spreading the solution on a surface to form a thin film of the solution on the surface; and evaporating the solvents from the solution to form small spherical particles of the active agent on the surface by passing a stream of gas over the film to form small spherical particles coating on the surface, wherein the gas does not react with the active agent; and

(2) an apparatus for forming small spherical particles from a solution containing a low molecular weight agent, containing a surface mounted for movement; fluid delivery device for applying the solution to

an area of the surface; motive device connected to the surface for moving the area with respect to the fluid delivery device; and gas plenum positioned proximate the surface for providing gas under pressure to the surface.

ACTIVITY - Respiratory-Gen.; Antiallergic; Antiinflammatory; Antiasthmatic; CNS-Gen.; Antimicrobial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For applications that require delivery of micron-size or nanosized particles, and for the targeted delivery of the drug to a particular site for treatment of pulmonary disorders (e.g. allergy rhinitis, bronchitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, emphysema, infectious disease and cystic fibrosis).

ADVANTAGE - The particles have an average particle size of 0.01 - 200 (preferably 0.1 - 10, especially 0.1 - 5) micro m; and have a density greater than 0.5 (preferably greater than 0.75, especially greater than 0.85)/cm3 or 0.5 - 2 (preferably 0.75 - 1.75, especially 0.85 - 1.5) g/cm3. The small particles are obtained by method having low processing temperatures, formation of small spherical particles in a desired size range, with a narrow size distribution and batch-to-batch uniformity. These methods result in high yields when compared with conventional micronization techniques, and provide for recovery of substantially all of the starting material in the desired size range; and do not require a separate and time consuming step of sieving to remove oversized particles. Since the small spherical particles are substantially of the same size and shape, batch-to-batch uniformity can be achieved. Additionally, these processes can significantly reduce fabrication time and costs, when compared with conventional processes.

Dwg.0/14

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-B01; B01-B02; B01-B03; B01-C02; B04-C03C; B05-A01B; B05-A03A3; B05-A03B; B05-C03; B05-C08; B06-D02; B07-H; B10-A10; B10-A12C; B10-A15; B10-B01A; B10-B02F; B10-B03B; B10-C04D; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; B10-E04B; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B10-F02; B10-J02; B12-M11E; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A03; B14-A04; B14-B02; B14-G02A; B14-K01; B14-K01A; B14-N04

TECH UPTX: 20050308

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Particles: The small spherical particles contain a combination of at least two active agents. The particle additionally comprises a bulking agent. The particles are crystalline, semi-crystalline or non-crystalline. The particles are modified to result in controlled release of the organic molecule.

Preferred Components: The organic molecule is hydrophobic or hydrophilic; and is sparingly water-soluble. The organic molecule has solubility in water of less than 10 (preferably less than 1) mg/ml. The organic molecule additionally comprises a polymorph or pseudo-polymorph of the organic molecule.

Preferred Method: The method additionally involves removing the small spherical particles from the surface; removing the second solvent to form dry powder of the small spherical particles; and continuing the gas inflow at a reduced flow rate after small spherical particles formation initiated in order to dry the small spherical particles. The removal step involves adding a third solvent to the surface. The step of preparation of the solution of the active agent in the first solvent involves addition of the agent to the first solvent and sonicating the mixture to dissolve the agent in the first solvent. The step of spreading the mixture on a surface additionally involves moving the surface. The step of spreading the solution on a surface to form a thin film involves transferring the

solution to a rotary evaporating flask and slowly rotating the flask to form a coating of the solution on the inner surface of the flask. The removal of the small spherical particles from the surface additionally involves sonicating the solution. The sonicating is carried out on ice. The removal of the second solvent involves lyophilizing. The second solvent is cooled to a temperature that reduces the solubility of the active agent. The method is carried out at at most 25 degreesC. The surface is moved in a manner selected from rotational, reciprocating, opposed lateral or vertical edges of the surface moving reciprocatingly up and down with respect to one another torsional and/or undulating. The surface has a smooth or textured surface. The surface has a cross-sectional shape selected from flat, curved, undulating or irregular. Preferred Components: The first solvent is an organic solvent selected from N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone), 2-pyrrolidinone (2-pyrrolidone), 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI), dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylacetamide, volatile ketones, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, acetic acid, lactic acid, acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, 3-pentanol, n-propanol, benzyl alcohol, **glycerol**, polyethylene **glycol** (PEG), PEG-4, PEG-8, PEG-9, PEG-12, PEG-14, PEG-16, PEG-120, PEG-75, PEG-150, polyethylene **glycol** esters, PEG-4 dilaurate, PEG-20 dilaurate, PEG-6 isostearate, PEG-8 palmitostearate, PEG-150 palmitostearate, polyethylene **glycol** sorbitan, PEG-20 sorbitan isostearate, polyethylene **glycol** monoalkyl ethers, PEG-3 dimethyl ether, PEG-4 dimethyl ether, polypropylene **glycol** (PPG), polypropylene alginate, PPG-10 butanediol, PPG-10 methyl glucose ether, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, PPG-15 stearyl ether, propylene **glycol** dicaprylate/dicaprate, propylene **glycol** laurate, and glycofurol (tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol polyethylene **glycol** ether), propane, butane, pentane, hexane, **heptane**, octane, nonane and/or decane. The first solvent or second solvent or both are volatile. When the first solvent is ethanol, then the second solvent is water. The second solvent is an alkane selected hexane, **heptane**, octane, nonane or decane. The third solvent is a single solvent or mixture of solvents. The third solvent is the same as the first solvent or second solvent (preferably same as the second solvent).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Components: The active agent is therapeutic agent, diagnostic agent, cosmetic, nutritional supplement or pesticide. The therapeutic agent is steroid, beta-agonist, antifungal and **anti-microbial** agents, bacteriastatic agent, taxane, amino acid, aliphatic compound, aromatic compound or urea compound. The steroid is beclomethasone, budesonide, fluticasone, flunisolide, fluocinolone, betamethasone, mometasone, ciclesonide, prednisolone, prednisone, hydrocortisone, dexamethasone, triamcinolone, momethasone or their salts, esters, hydrates or solvates. The beta-agonist is a short- or long-acting beta adrenergic agonist. The short-acting beta adrenergic is salbutamol, pirbuterol, metaproterenol, terbutaline or fenoterol. The long-acting beta-adrenergic is salmeterol, formoterol, bambuterol, clenbuterol, procaterol, bitoleterol, broxaterol, tulobuterol or their salts, esters, hydrates or solvates. The **anti-fungal** agent is itraconazole, fluconazole or posaconazole.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The surface is a material selected from a polymer, metal, ceramic, or glass (preferably glass surface). The metal is aluminum, stainless steel, vanadium, platinum, titanium, gold, beryllium, copper, molybdenum, osmium, nickel or other suitable alloys or metals or metal composite. The ceramic is a metal oxide. The gas is nitrogen, hydrogen, helium or argon (preferably nitrogen).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The polymer is

polyolefin, cyclic olefin, bridged polycyclic hydrocarbon, polyamide, polyester, polyether, polyimide, polycarbonate, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, ABS, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), styrene and hydrocarbon copolymer or synthetic rubber. The material is rigid, semi-rigid or flexible.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Device: In the apparatus the surface has a cross-sectional shape selected from flat, curved, undulating or irregular (preferably curved). The motive device is a motor having a shaft for rotating the curved surface. The curved surface is positioned on an outer surface or an inner surface of a cylinder. The cylinder is made from a material selected from the group consisting of a polymer, metal, ceramic or glass. The gas plenum has a length and has several of perforations along the length. The apparatus additionally comprises an applicator for applying the solution to the surface; and squeegee for removing the film from the surface. The applicator sprays the solution on the surface or applies it by direct contact with the surface. The applicator is a roller having a first portion contacting the solution and second portion contacting the surface.

ABEX UPTX: 20050308

ADMINISTRATION - The particles are administered parenterally, topically, orally, rectally, nasally, pulmonarily (includes delivery to upper airways of the lung, the middle airways of the lung and/or to the periphery of the lung), vaginally, buccally, sublingually, transdermally, transmucosally, ocularly, transocularly, oticly, intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously (preferably pulmonarily); and also locally or systemically. The particles are orally delivered to the gastrointestinal tract; delivered by a device (e.g. a dry powder inhaler, metered dose inhaler and nebulizer) (all claimed).

EXAMPLE - Micronized beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP) USP was weighed and dissolved in ethanol USP to form BDP-ethanol solution (10 mg/ml). The BDP-ethanol solution (1.2 ml) was mixed with deionized water (0.8 ml) to form BDP-ethanol/water solution (3:2 volume/volume). The solution was transferred to round PYREX (RTM) flask, and rotated in the flask for a few seconds to form a thin film on the inner surface of the flask. After the thin film was established, a controlled pure nitrogen inflow was allowed to enter the flask at a controlled 65 - 75 LPM flow rate. As the liquid phase evaporated, the solubility of the drug in the remaining mixed solvent rapidly decreased and a phase separation took place. Precipitation of the drug molecule was observed, as it formed a translucent layer on the surface of the flask. After the drug precipitated, the flask's rotation and nitrogen inflow were continued for several minutes to assure complete evaporation of the liquid phase and dryness of the small spherical particles. The resulting small spherical particles were collected by resuspending them in a small quantity of ice-cold deionized water and sonicating the suspension to facilitate the separation of the small spherical particles from the inner surface of the flask. The final steps were flash-freezing and lyophilization to obtain BDP small spherical particles. The micronized BDP starting material vary in shape and size and have a broad particle size distribution of 5 - 50 microns, while some of the particles are larger than 50 microns. In contrast, the obtained BDP small spherical particles had a uniform spherical shape, have a narrow particle size distribution and have an average diameter of 1 - 2 microns. The small spherical particles have smooth surfaces compared to the rough surface of the micronized starting material.

L99 ANSWER 19 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-240851 [25] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-076694

TITLE: Moisturizing and lubricating composition used on body facing surface of absorbent product e.g. interlabial pad, comprises emollient, humectant, immobilizing agent and compatibilizing agent.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D21 D22 E19 H08
INVENTOR(S): CLARKE, K; JOSEPH, W R; KRZYSIK, D G; MINERATH, B J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2005058674	A1	20050317	(200525)*		19	A61K007-06

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2005058674	A1	US 2003-660203	20030911

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-660203 20030911
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K007-06
SECONDARY: A61K007-11; A61K035-78
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2005058674 A UPAB: 20050419
NOVELTY - Moisturizing and lubricating composition comprises (in weight%): emollient (1-40), humectant (1-20, preferably 5-15), an immobilizing agent (30-90, preferably 40-70), compatibilizing agent (1-40) and optionally a dispersing agent. Up to 50 weight% of the components are liquid at room temperature and at least 50 weight% of the components are solid at room temperature. At least 85 (preferably at least 97)% of the components form a single phase at 45-80 deg. C.

USE - Used on the body facing surface of an absorbent product e.g. an interlabial pad, disposable diaper, pantiliners, feminine napkin, adult incontinence garments, training pants, tampon and/or interlabial device, on one or both surfaces of a tissue product such as bath and facial tissue, and on wet wipes, dry wipes and disposable towels.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is stable and formulated to be fluid during processing and rapidly solidifies after application to the products. The composition alleviates skin dryness and provides a soft, aesthetically pleasing feel to reduce friction between the product and skin. The composition has high compatibility and is easily processable.
Dwg.0/4
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V03A; B01-D02; B04-B01C1; B04-C02; B04-C03C; B04-C03F; B04-D02; B05-C05; B07-A02B; B07-D09; B10-A07A; B10-A07B; B10-A07C; B10-A12A; B10-A13C; B10-B02J; B10-C04D; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B14-R01; D08-B09A1; D09-C02; D09-C03; D09-C04E; D09-C06; E01; E07-A02; E07-D09B; E10-A07A; E10-A07B; E10-A07C; E10-A12A2; E10-A13A2; E10-B02D5; E10-C04D4; E10-C04L2; E10-D03D; E10-E04B; E10-E04H1; E33-C; H08-D
TECH UPTX: 20050419
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The composition additionally comprises (in wt.%): a skin barrier enhancing agent (0.1-30), an antioxidant (0.05-5), sterol or its derivatives (0.1 -

10), a ceramide, and at least one other component. The composition has a melting point of 55-75degreesC and a penetration hardness of 1-20 mm.
Preferred Components: The weight ratio of silicone to dispersing agent is 1:1. The emollient is selected from petroleum based emollient, fatty acid, fatty acid ester, vegetable oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil, alkyl ethoxylate, fatty alcohol and/or silicone. The silicone is dimethicone, dimethoconol, polyethylene **glycol** (PEG) dimethicone, alkyl silicone, phenyl silicone and/or silicone phospholipids.
The humectant is N-acetyl ethanolamine, urocanic acid, aloe vera gel, arginine pyrrolidone carboxylic acid (PCA), chitosan PCA, copper PCA, corn glyceride, dimethyl imidazolidinone, fructose, glucamine, glucose, glucose glutamate, glucuronic acid, glutamic acid, glycereth-7, glycereth-12, glycereth-20, glycereth-26, **glycerin**, honey, hydrogenated honey, hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, hydrolyzed corn starch, lactamide MEA, lactic acid, lactose lysine PCA, mannitol, methyl gluceth-10, methyl gluceth-20, PCA, PEG-2 lactamide, PEG-10 propylene **glycol**, polyamino sugar condensate, potassium PCA, propylene **glycol**, propylene **glycol** citrate, polyamino acid, polysaccharide, saccharide hydrolyzate, saccharide isomerate, sodium aspartate, sodium **lactate**, sodium PCA, sorbitol, triethylamine (TEA)-**lactate**, TEA-PCA, urea, xylitol, polyol, **glycerine**, ethoxylated **glycerine**, PEG, hydrogenated starch hydrolyzate, propylene **glycol**, silicone **glycol** and/or pyrrolidone carboxylic acid (preferably **glycerine**).
The immobilizing agent is aluminum stearate, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, zinc stearate, 14-22C fatty alcohol, 12-22C fatty acid, solid fatty acid ester or 12-22C fatty-alcohol ethoxylate having an average degree of ethoxylation of 2-20.
The fatty alcohol is cetyl alcohol, cetaryl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and/or behenyl alcohol.
The compatibilizing agent is propylene **glycol**, butylene **glycol**, 1,3-butylene **glycol**, polyethylene **glycol** having molecular weight of less than 720 and liquid at room temperature, methoxyisopropanol, dipropylene **glycol** propyl ether, dipropylene **glycol** butyl ether, dipropylene **glycol**, methyl propanediol and/or soluble/dispersible polypropylene **glycol.**
The skin barrier enhancing agent is selected from fat and an oil (preferably apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, babassu oil, borage seed oil, butter, 12-18C acid triglyceride, camellia oil, canola oil, caprylic/capric/lauric triglyceride, caprylic/capric/linoleic triglyceride, caprylic/capric/stearic triglyceride, caprylic/capric triglyceride, carrot oil, cashew nut oil, castor oil, cherry pit oil, chia oil, cocoa butter, coconut oil, cod liver oil, corn germ oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, 10-18C triglycerides, egg oil, epoxidized soybean oil, evening primrose oil, glyceryl triacetyl hydroxystearate, glyceryl triacetyl ricinoleate, glycosphingolipid, grape seed oil, hazelnut oil, human placental lipids, hybrid safflower oil, hybrid sunflower seed oil, hydrogenated castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil laurate, hydrogenated coconut oil, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, hydrogenated 12-18C triglycerides, hydrogenated fish oil, hydrogenated lard, hydrogenated menhaden oil, hydrogenated mink oil, hydrogenated orange roughy oil, hydrogenated palm kernel oil, hydrogenated palm oil, hydrogenated peanut oil, hydrogenated shark liver oil, hydrogenated soybean oil, hydrogenated tallow, hydrogenated vegetable oil, lard, lauric/palmitic/oleic triglyceride, lesquerella oil, linseed oil, macadamia nut oil, maleated soybean oil, meadowfoam seed oil, menhaden oil, mink oil, moringa oil, mortierella oil, neatsfoot oil, oleic/linoleic triglyceride, oleic/palmitic/lauric/myristic/linoleic triglyceride, oleostearine, olive husk oil, olive oil, omental lipids, orange roughy oil, palm kernel oil, palm oil, peach kernet oil, peanut oil, pengawar djambi oil, pentadesma

butter, phospholipids, pistachio nut oil, placental lipids, rapeseed oil, rice bran oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, shark liver oil, shea butter, soybean oil, sphingolipids, sunflower seed oil, sweet almond oil, tall oil, tallow, tribehenin, tricaprin, tricaprylin, **triheptanoin**, trihydroxymethoxystearin, trihydroxystearin, triisononanoin, triisostearin, trilaurin, trilinolein, trilinolenin, trimyristin, trioctanoin, triolein, tripalmitin, trisebacin, tristearin, triundecanoin, vegetable oil, walnut oil, wheat bran lipids, wheat germ oil and/or zadoary oil).

The antioxidant is natural and synthetic tocopherol, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), carotenoid, filtered wheat germ oil, gamma oryzanol, sodium sulfite, grape seed extract, green tea extract, rosmaric acid, ubiquinone, lipoic acid, N-acetyl-cysteine, avocado, sage or proanthrocyanidin (preferably natural and synthetic tocopherol, BHT or gamma oryzanol).

The sterol or its derivatives are selected from cholesterol sulfate, cholesterol, sitosterol, stigmasterol, ergosterol, 10-30C cholesterol/lanosterol ester, cholecalciferol, cholesteryl hydroxysterate, cholesteryl isostearate, cholesteryl stearate, 7-hydrocholesterol, dihydrocholesterol, dihydrocholesteryl octyldecanoate, dihydrolanosterol, dihydrolanosteryl octyldecanoate, ergocalciferol, tall oil sterol, soy sterol acetate, lanasterol, soy sterol, avocado sterol, cholesterol ester and/or sterol ester.

The other component is selected from emulsifier, surfactant, water, viscosity modifier, pH modifier, suspending agent, enzyme inhibitor/inactivator, pigment, dye, colorant, buffer, perfume, antibacterial active, antifungal active, natural moisturizing factor, pharmaceutical active, film former, deodorant, opacifier, astringent, solvent, organic acid, preservative, antiviral active, drug, vitamin, aloe vera and panthenol. The ceramide is glucosylceramide.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: The PEG is selected from PEG-1000, PEG-3350, PEG-6000, PEG-8000 and PEG-10000. The immobilizing agent is high molecular weight polyethylene **glycol** of formula H(OHCH2CH2)xOH.

x = the degree of ethoxylation having an average value of at least 20 moles.

The dispersing agent is polyether ethoxylated/propoxylated modified polydimethylsiloxane, fully or partially compatible with polydimethylsiloxane or silicone polyether having at least 30% siloxane, ethoxylation (10-40%) and/or propoxylation (0-40%) (preferably Dow Corning 5329 (RTM; silicone emulsifier)).

ABEX UPTX: 20050419

EXAMPLE - A composition comprising (in weight%) **glycerine** (10), PEG-600 (15), PEG-1000 (45), PEG-10000 (25), Dow Corning 200 (silicon based emollient) fluid (2.5) and Dow Corning 1503 fluid (2.5) was prepared. The composition had at least 95 weight% in a single phase.

L99 ANSWER 20 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-690223 [67] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-244542
TITLE: Nanoparticulate topiramate composition, useful to treat e.g. mania, depression, schizophrenia, psychosis and cluster headaches, comprises particles of topiramate and at least one surface stabilizer.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B02
INVENTOR(S): COOPER, E R; GUSTOW, E; RYDE, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004078162	A1	20040916	(200467)*	EN	74	A61K009-14
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
US 2004258758	A1	20041223	(200504)			A61K009-14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004078162	A1		WO 2004-US2548	20040130
US 2004258758	A1	Provisional	US 2003-444377P	20030131
		Provisional	US 2003-477789P	20030612
		Provisional	US 2003-511318P	20031016
			US 2004-766960	20040130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-511318P 20031016; US
2003-444377P 20030131; US
2003-477789P 20030612; US
2004-766960 20040130

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-14
SECONDARY: A61K031-7048; A61P003-04; A61P025-24

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2004078162 A UPAB: 20041019

NOVELTY - Nanoparticulate topiramate composition (I) comprises particles of topiramate (A) or its salt; and at least one surface stabilizer, where the topiramate particles have an effective average particle size of less than about 2 microns.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for making (I) comprising contacting (A) with at least one surface stabilizer for a time and under conditions sufficient to provide a nanoparticulate topiramate composition having an effective average particle size of less than about 2 microns.

ACTIVITY - Tranquilizer; Neuroleptic; Antimanic; Antidepressant; Antimigraine; Analgesic; Antialcoholic; Anorectic; Antiaddictive; Antismoking.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is used to prepare a medicament to treat conditions such as seizures, post traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD), mood disorders and bipolar disorder (which has not been adequately controlled by other medications), mania, depression, personality disorders, bipolar mood instability, schizophrenia, psychosis, bipolar spectrum disorders, rapid-cycling bipolar disorders, migraines, cluster headaches, neuropathic pain relief, essential type tremor, addictive behavior, obesity, alcohol dependence, nicotine addiction and drug addiction (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (I) does not produce significantly different absorption levels when administered under fed as compared to fasted conditions. (I) upon administration the Tmax is less than that of a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage. The comparative pharmacokinetic testing with a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage, the nanoparticulate composition exhibits a Tmax of less than about

100% (preferably less than about 10%) of the Tmax exhibited by the non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition. (I) following administration has a Tmax of less than about 2 hours (preferably less than about 3 minutes) and Cmax of the composition is greater than the Cmax of a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage. (All claimed.) (I) exhibits increased bioavailability and require smaller doses as compared to prior conventional topiramate compositions. (I) exhibits faster therapeutic effects when compared to conventional formulations of topiramate which produces delayed onset of action. (I) was tested for its in vivo pharmacokinetic property in dogs. The results showed that the Tmax of (I) was less than half that of the conventional microcrystalline topiramate composition and (I) exhibited an onset of activity which was about twice that of the conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B04-C01G; B04-C02A1; B04-C02A2; B04-C02A3; B04-C02C; B04-C02D; B04-C02F; B04-C03A; B04-C03B; B04-C03C; B04-L01; B04-N02; B06-A03; B07-A02; B10-A07; B10-A09B; B10-A22; B10-B03B; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B12-M09; B12-M11E; B14-C01; B14-E12; B14-F02C; B14-J01A1; B14-J01A3; B14-J01B3; B14-J01B4; B14-J07; B14-M01A; B14-M01B; B14-M01C

TECH UPTX: 20041019

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The effective average particle size of (A) is less than about 1900 nm (preferably less than about 50 nm) and at least about 70% (preferably 99%) of (A) have a particle size less than the effective average particle size. (A) is a crystalline phase, an amorphous phase, a semi crystalline phase and/or a semi-amorphous phase. (I) further comprise one or more pharmaceutical/acceptable excipients and/or carriers. (A) is present in an amount of about 99.5-0.001%, about 95-0.1%, or about 90-0.5%, by weight, based on the total combined dry weight of the (A) and at least one surface stabilizer, not including other excipients. The at least one surface stabilizer is present in an amount of about 0.5-99.999%, about 5.0-99.9% or about 10-99.5%, by weight, based on the total combined dry weight of the (A) and at least one surface stabilizer, not including other excipients. (I) comprises at least two surface stabilizers (an anionic surface stabilizer, a cationic surface stabilizer, a zwitterionic surface stabilizer or an ionic surface stabilizer (cetyl pyridinium chloride, gelatin, casein, phosphatides, dextran, **glycerol**, gum acacia, cholesterol, tragacanth, stearic acid, benzalkonium chloride, calcium stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostearyl alcohol, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, polyoxyethylene stearates, colloidal silicon dioxide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, hydroxypropyl celluloses, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose phthalate, noncrystalline cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, 4-(1,1,3,3- tetramethylbutyl)-phenol polymer with ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, poloxamers; poloxamines, a charged phospholipid, dioctylsulfosuccinate, dialkylesters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates, mixtures of sucrose stearate and sucrose distearate, p-isononylphenoxypoly-(glycidol), decanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-decyl (3-D-glucopyranoside; n-decyl

beta-D-maltopyranoside; n-dodecyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-dodecyl beta-D-maltoside; **heptanoyl**-N-methylglucamide; n-heptyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-heptyl beta-D-thioglucoside; n-hexyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-noyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; octanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-octyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside; octyl beta-D-thioglucopyranoside; lysozyme, PEG-derivatized phospholipid, PEG-derivatized cholesterol, PEG-derivatized cholesterol derivative, PEG-derivatized vitamin A, PEG-derivatized vitamin E, and random copolymers of vinyl acetate or vinyl pyrrolidone). At least one cationic surface stabilizer is a non polymeric compound of benzalkonium chloride, a carbonium compound, a phosphonium compound, an oxonium compound, a halonium compound, a cationic organometallic compound, a quaternary phosphorous compound, a pyridinium compound, an anilinium compound, an ammonium compound, a hydroxylammonium compound, a primary ammonium compound, a secondary ammonium compound, a tertiary ammonium compound, benzenalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, cetylpyridinium chloride, benzentrimonium chloride, lauralkonium chloride, cetalkonium chloride, cetrimonium bromide, cetrimonium chloride, cethylamine hydrofluoride, chlorallylmethenamine chloride (Quaternium-15), distearyldimonium chloride (Quaternium-5), dodecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride(Quaternium-14), Quaternium-22, Quaternium-26, Quaternium-18 hectorite, dimethylaminoethylchloride hydrochloride, cysteine hydrochloride, diethanolammonium POE (10) oletyl ether phosphate, diethanolammonium POE (3)oleyl ether phosphate, tallow alkonium chloride, dimethyl dioctadecylammoniumbentonite, stearalkonium chloride, domiphen bromide, denatonium benzoate, myristalkonium chloride, laurtrimonium chloride, ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, guanidine hydrochloride, pyridoxine hydrochloric acid, iofetamine hydrochloride, meglumine hydrochloride, methylbenzethonium chloride, myrtrimonium bromide, oleyltrimonium chloride, polyquaternium-1, procaine hydrochloride, cocobetaine, stearalkonium bentonite, stearalkonium hectonite, stearyl trihydroxyethyl propylenediamine dihydrofluoride, tallowtrimonium chloride, and hexadecyitrimethyl ammonium bromide. (I) is bioadhesive. (I) comprises hypromellose and/or docusate sodium as surface stabilizers. (I) further comprising a topiramate composition having an effective average particle size of greater than about 2 microns, at least one additional nanoparticulate topiramate composition having an effective average particle size of less than about 2 microns (where the additional nanoparticulate topiramate composition has an effective average particle size which is different than the effective average particle size of the nanoparticulate topiramate) and additionally comprising at least one non-topiramate active agent of particle size of less than or greater than about 2 microns (such as amino acids, proteins, peptides, nucleotides, anti-obesity drugs, nutraceuticals (such as lutein, folic acid, fatty acids, fruit extracts, vegetable extracts, vitamin supplements, mineral supplements, phosphatidylserine, lipoic acid, melatonin, glucosamine/chondroitin, Aloe Vera, Guggul, glutamine, amino acids, green tea, lycopene, whole foods, food additives, herbs, phytonutrients, antioxidants, flavonoid constituents of fruits, evening primrose oil, flax seeds, fish oils, marine animal oils or probiotics) , dietary supplements, central nervous symptom stimulants, carotenoids, corticosteroids, elastase inhibitors, **anti-fungals**, alkylxanthine, oncology therapies, antiemetics, analgesics, opioids, antipyretics, cardiovascular agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anmelmintics, anti-arrhythmic agents, antibiotics, anticoagulants, antidepressants, antidiabetic agents, antiepileptics, antihistamines, antihypertensive agents, antimuscarinic agents, antimycobacterial agents, antineoplastic agents, immunosuppressants, antithyroid agents, antiviral agents, anxiolytics, sedatives, astringents, alpha-adrenergic receptor blocking agents, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agents, blood products, blood substitutes,

cardiac inotropic agents, contrast media, corticosteroids, cough suppressants, diagnostic agents, diagnostic imaging agents, diuretics, dopaminergic, hemostatics, immunological agents, lipid regulating agents, muscle relaxants, parasympathomimetics, parathyroid calcitonin and biphosphonates, prostaglandins, radio- Pharmaceuticals, sex hormones, anti-allergic agents, stimulants, anoretics, sympathomirnetics, thyroid agents, vasodilators, vasomodulator, xanthines, Mu receptor antagonists, Kappa receptor antagonists, nonnarcotic analgesics, monoamine uptake inhibitors, adenosine regulating agents, cannabinoid derivatives, Substance F antagonists, neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists, or sodium channel blockers).(I) is formulated into a liquid dosage form, avherein the dosage form has a viscosity of less than about 2000 mPa-s (preferably about 5 mPa-s - about 1 mPa-s) at a shear rate of 0.1 (1/s). The viscosity of the dosage form is less than about 5% (preferably less than about 90%) of the viscosity of a liquid dosage form of (I) at about the same concentration per ml of topiramate.(I) formulated into a liquid dosage form, where the amount of (A) per ml is equal to or greater than the amount of (A) per ml of a liquid dosage form of a conventional non nanoparticulate topiramate composition. (I) formulated into a solid dosage form, where upon administration the dosage form redisperses such that the topiramate particles have an effective, average particle size is less than about 2 microns (preferably less than about 50 nm). (I) does not produce significantly different absorption levels when administered under fed as compared to fasted conditions. (I) upon administration the Tmax is less than that of a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage. The comparative pharmacokinetic testing with a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage, the nanoparticulate composition exhibits a Tmax of less than about 100% (preferably less than about 10%) of the Tmax exhibited by the non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition. (I) following administration has a Tmax of less than about 2 hours (preferably less than about 3 minutes). (I) upon administration the Cmax of the composition is greater than the Cmax of a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage. In (I), where in comparative pharmacokinetic testing with a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition, administered at the same dosage, the nanoparticulate composition exhibits a Cmax of greater than about 5% (preferably greater than about 150%) than the Cmax exhibited by the non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition. In (I), where the therapeutically effective amount of (A) is 1/6, 1/5, 1/4, 1/3-rd or 1/2 of the therapeutically effective amount of a conventional non-nanoparticulate topiramate composition. (I) formulated into a dosage form for oral administration, where the relative bioavailability of the nanoparticulate topiramate composition compared to a solution is of greater than about 80% (preferably greater than about 95%). Preferred Process: In the preparation of (I) contacting comprises grinding (wet grinding) and homogenizing. The contacting comprises dissolving the (A) in a solvent; adding the resulting topiramate solution to a solution comprising at least one surface stabilizer; and precipitating the solubilized topiramate and at least one surface by the addition thereto of a non-solvent.

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ADMINISTRATION - Administration of (I) is oral, pulmonary, rectal, opthalmological, colonic, parenteral, intracisternal, intravaginal, intraperitoneal, local, buccal, nasal or topical (claimed).

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-487469 [46] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-903061 [82]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-181573
TITLE: Low viscosity liquid dosage form useful for treating

neoplastic diseases, pain, inflammation and arthritis, comprises particles of an active agent, a surface stabilizer and an excipient or a carrier.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07 D13
INVENTOR(S): BOSCH, W H; PRUITT, J D; RYDE, N; RYDE, T; WERTZ, C F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004050059	A1	20040617	(200446)*	EN	88	A61K009-00
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
AU 2003231071	A1	20040623	(200472)			A61K009-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004050059	A1	WO 2003-US12660	20030423
AU 2003231071	A1	AU 2003-231071	20030423

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003231071	A1 Based on	WO 2004050059

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-412669 20030414; US 2002-430348P 20021203
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-00
SECONDARY: A61K047-20; A61K047-38
BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2004050059 A UPAB: 20041109

NOVELTY - A low viscosity liquid dosage form (D1) comprises particles of an active agent (a1), a surface stabilizer (b1) and an excipient and/or carrier, where (a1) have an average particle size of less than 2 microns and the dosage form has a viscosity of less than 2000 mPa's at a shear rate of 0.1 (1/s).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) improving a conventional solid dosage form of (a1) involves identifying a conventional solid dosage form of (a1) having at least one undesirable trait and formulating (a1) into (D1). The undesirable trait is selected from poor dose uniformity, low dose loading, large size, poor bioavailability, slow onset of activity, poor active agent retention in blood and tumors, significant fed-fasted variability, high viscosity, poor taste, grittiness, poor bioavailability, slow onset of activity, presence of thickening agents, poor dose loading, poor performance characteristics for oral, intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, presence of organic solvents, presence of a pH extreme, poor active agent retention in blood and tumors, significant fed-fasted variability, high dose volume, poor suitability for parenteral administration, and an inability to be

sterile filtered; and

(2) preparation of (D1) involves contacting particles of (a1) with (b1) and excipient and/or carrier for a time and under conditions sufficient to provide a nanoparticulate composition of (a1).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Gynecological; Depilatory; Analgesic; Anti-HIV; Antimigraine; Immunomodulator; Anabolic; Eating-Disorders-Gen.; Antiemetic; Antiinflammatory; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antiulcer; Antiarthritic; Nephrotropic; Osteopathic; Neuroprotective; Nootropic; Antirheumatic; Antigout; Dermatological; Immunosuppressive; Antimicrobial; Antipsoriatic; Ophthalmological; Uropathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cancer cell growth inhibitor.

USE - For treating neoplastic diseases, cancer, **breast** cancer, endometrial cancer, uterine cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, renal cancer, hormone replacement therapy in post-menopausal women, endometriosis, hirsutism, dysmenorrhea, uterine bleeding, HIV wasting, cancer wasting, migraine headache, cachexia, anorexia, castration, oral contraception, motion sickness, emesis related to cytotoxic drugs, gastritis, ulcers, dyspepsia, gastroenteritis, including collitis and food poisoning, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, other condition accompanied by the symptoms of nausea and vomiting, pain, inflammation, arthritis, kidney disease, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, familial adenomatous polyposis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile arthritis, gout, ankylosing spondylitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, bursitis, tendinitis, myofascial pain, carpal tunnel syndrome, fibromyalgia syndrome, infectious arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome and scleroderma (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The liquid dosage form have low viscosity of less than 2000 mPa's (preferably 100 - 1, especially 5 - 1) mPa's at a shear rate of 0.1 (1/s). The liquid dosage form have the viscosity of either less than 1/200 (preferably less than 1/50, especially less than 1/10) or less than 5 (preferably less than 50, especially less than 90)% of the viscosity of a standard conventional liquid dosage form of the same active agent at the same concentration per ml of active agent. In the dosage form, the amount of the active agent per ml is at least the amount of the active agent per ml of a standard conventional liquid dosage form of the same active agent. The dosage form is suitable for administration in a form of controlled release administration, fast melt administration and aerosol administration. The liquid dosage form provides high loading; improves performance characteristics for oral, intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection; avoid organic solvents or pH extreme; longer active agent does retention in blood and tumors for some active agent; eliminates fed-fasted effects; more rapid absorption of active agent; better patient compliance due to the precipitation of a lighter formulation which is easier to consumes and digest; ease and accuracy of dispensing due to low viscosity; potentially smaller dose volume resulting from a higher concentration of the active agent ingredient, and thus less volume for patient to consume; easier overall formulation concerns; liquid dosage forms suitable for parenteral administration; the liquid dosage forms can be sterile filtered; and increases bioavailability of an active agent.

Dwg.0/4

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B03-A; B04-C02; B04-C03A; B05-B01P; B05-B02C; B06-D01; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-A09A; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-B01B; B10-B02D; B10-B02J; B10-B03B; B10-B04B; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B14-A01B1; B14-A02; B14-C01; B14-C02; B14-C03; B14-C09; B14-C09A; B14-C09B; B14-E01; B14-E05; B14-E08;

B14-E10B; B14-E10C; B14-E11; B14-E12; B14-F01A; B14-F02B; B14-F02C; B14-F02D; B14-F04; B14-G02; B14-G02C; B14-H01; B14-J01A1; B14-J01A4; B14-J01B2; B14-J01B4; B14-J02B2; B14-J07; B14-K01; B14-K01B; B14-N01; B14-N03; B14-N07; B14-N08; B14-N10; B14-N11; B14-N14; B14-N17; B14-R02; B14-S04; D03-D02; D03-H01; D03-H01T2

TECH UPTX: 20040720

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Dosage: The average particle size of (a1) is less than 1900 (preferably 800, especially 50) nm. At least 70 (preferably 90, especially 95)% of (a1) particles have a particle size less than the average particle size. The dosage form comprises at least two (b1). (D1) comprises (a1) (99.5 - 0.001, preferably 95 - 0.1, especially 90 - 0.5 wt.%) and (b1) (0.5 - 99.999, preferably 5 - 99.9, especially 10 - 99.5 wt.%) without including other excipients. (D1) is bioadhesive.

Preferred Method: The contacting further involves grinding (preferably wet grinding); homogenizing; and dissolving the particles of (a1) in a solvent; adding the resulting solution of (a1) to a solution comprising (b1); and precipitating the solubilized (a1) and (b1) by the addition of a non-solvent.

Preferred Component: (a1) Is water-soluble or poorly water soluble. (a1) Is in the form of crystalline particles, semi-crystalline particles, amorphous particles and/or semi-amorphous particles. (a1) Is selected from cyclooxygenes-2 (COX-2) inhibitors, anticancer agents, NSAIDS, proteins, peptides, nutraceuticals, anti-obesity agents, corticosteroids, elastase inhibitors, analgesics, **anti-fungals**, oncology therapies, anti-emetics, analgesics, cardiovascular agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anthelmintics, anti-arrhythmic agents, antibiotics, anticoagulants, antidepressants, antidiabetic agents, antiepileptics, antihistamines, antihypertensive agents, antimuscarinic agents, antimycobacterial agents, antineoplastic agents, immunosuppressants, antithyroid agents, antiviral agents, anxiolytics, sedatives, astringents, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agents, blood products and substitutes, cardiac inotropic agents, contrast media, cough suppressants, diagnostic agents, diagnostic imaging agents, diuretics, dopaminergics, haemostatics, immunological agents, lipid regulating agents, muscle relaxants, parasympathomimetics, parathyroid calcitonin and biphosphonates, prostaglandins, radio-pharmaceuticals, sex hormones, anti-allergic agents, stimulants and anoretics, sympathomimetics, thyroid agents, vasodilators, xanthines, acne medication, alpha-hydroxy formulations, cystic-fibrosis therapies, asthma therapies, emphysema therapies, respiratory distress syndrome therapies, chronic bronchitis therapies, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease therapies, organ-transplant rejection therapies, therapies for tuberculosis and other infections of the lung and respiratory illness therapies associated with acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The nutraceutical is selected from dietary supplements, vitamins, minerals, herbs, healing foods that have medical or pharmaceutical effects on the body, folic acid, fatty acids, fruit and vegetable extracts, vitamin supplements, mineral supplements, phosphatidylserine, lipoic acid, melatonin, glucosamine/chondroitin, Aloe Vera, guggul, glutamine, amino acids, green tea, Iycopene, whole foods, food additives, herbs, phytonutrients, antioxidants, flavonoid constituents of fruits, evening primrose oil, flax seeds, fish and marine animal oils or probiotics.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: (b1) Is selected from an anionic surface stabilizer, cationic surface stabilizer, ionic surface stabilizer, and a zwitterionic surface stabilizer. (b1) Is selected from cetyl pyridinium chloride, phosphatides, **glycerol**, cholesterol, tragacanth, stearic acid, benzalkonium chloride, calcium

stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostearyl alcohol, sorbitan esters, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, charged phospholipid, dioctylsulfosuccinate, dialkylesters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates, mixtures of sucrose stearate and sucrose distearate, p-isononylphenoxypoly-(glycidol), decanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-decyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-decyl beta-D-maltopyranoside; n-dodecyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-dodecyl beta-D-maltoside; **heptanoyl** -N-methylglucamide; n-heptyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside; n-heptyl beta-D-thioglucoside; n-hexyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-noyl beta-D-glucopyranoside; octanoyl-N-methylglucamide; n-octyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside; octyl beta-D-thioglucopyranoside or lysozyme. The cationic surface stabilizer is selected from nonpolymeric compound, phospholipid; zwitterionic stabilizers, anthryul pyridinium chloride, trimethylammoniumbromide bromide (PMMTMABr), hexyldesyltrimethylammonium bromide (HDMABL) (preferably cationic lipids, sulfonium, phosphonium, quarternary ammonium compounds, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride, benzyl-di(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide, coconut trimethyl ammonium chloride, coconut trimethyl ammonium bromide, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, decyl triethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, myristyl trimethyl ammonium methyl sulfate, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium bromide, N-alkyl (12-18C)dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl (12-18C)dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecylidmethylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate, dimethyl didecyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl and (12-14C) dimethyl 1-napthylmethyl ammonium chloride, trimethylammonium halide, alkyl-trimethylammonium salts, dialkyl-dimethylammonium salts, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, ethoxylated alkyamidoalkyldialkylammonium salt, ethoxylated trialkyl ammonium salt, dialkylbenzene dialkylammonium chloride, N-didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium, chloride monohydrate, N-alkyl(12-14C) dimethyl 1-naphthyl methyl ammonium chloride, dodecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl benzenealkyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide, 12C, 15C, 17C trimethyl ammonium bromides, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride, poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyldimethylammonium halogenides, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, decyltrimethylammonium bromide, dodecyltriethylammonium bromide, tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, methyl trioctylammonium chloride, POLYQUAT 10 (RTM), tetrabutylammonium bromide, benzyl trimethylammonium bromide, choline esters, benzalkonium chloride, stearalkonium chloride compounds, cetyl pyridinium bromide, cetyl pyridinium chloride, MIRAPOL (RTM), ALKAOUAr (RTM), alkyl pyridinium salts, amines, protonated quaternary acrylamides, or cationic guar. The amine is selected from alkylamines, dialkylamines, alkanolamines, polyethylenepolyamines, N,N-dialkylaminoalkyl acrylates, vinyl pyridine, amine salts, lauryl amine acetate, stearyl amine acetate, alkylpyridinium salt, alkylimidazolium salt, amine oxides or imide azolinium salts. The nonpolymeric compound selected from benzalkonium chloride, carbonium compound, phosphonium compound, oxonium compound, halonium compound, cationic organometallic compound, quarternary phosphorous compound, pyridinium compound, anilinium compound, ammonium compound, hydroxylammonium compound, primary ammonium compound, secondary ammonium compound, tertiary ammonium compound,

behenalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, cetylpyridinium chloride, behentrimonium chloride, lauralkonium chloride, cetalkoniuln chloride, cetrimonium bromide, cetrimonium chloride, cethylamine hydrofluoride, chlorallylmethenamine chloride (Quaternium-15), distearyldimonium chloride (Quaternium-5), dodecyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride(Quaternium-14), Quaternium-22, Quaternium-26, Quaternium-18 hectorite, dimethylaminoethylchloride hydrochloride, cysteine hydrochloride, diethanolammonium POE (10)oletyl ether phosphate, diethanolammonium POE (3)oleyl ether phosphate, tallow alkonium chloride, dimethyl dioctadecylammoniumbentonite, stearalkonium chloride, domiphen bromide, denatonium benzoate, myristalkonium chloride, laurtrimonium chloride, ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, guanidine hydrochloride, pyridoxine HCI, iofetamine hydrochloride, meglumine hydrochloride, methylbenzethonium chloride, myrtrimonium bromide, oleyltrimonium chloride, polyquaternium-1, procainehydrochloride, cocobetaine, stearalkonium bentonite, stearalkoniumhectonite, stearyl trihydroxyethyl propylenediamine dihydrofluoride, tallowtrimonium chloride or hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: (b1) Is selected from gelatin, casein, dextran, gum acacia, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**, polyoxyethylene stearates, colloidal silicon dioxide, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, hydroxypropyl celluloses, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose phthalate, noncrystalline cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol polymer with ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, poloxamers; poloxamines, polyethylene **glycol** (PEG)-derivatized phospholipid, PEG-derivatized cholesterol, PEG-derivatized cholesterol derivative, PEG-derivatized vitamin A, PEG-derivatized vitamin E or random copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl pyrrolidone. The cationic surface stabilizer is selected from polymer, biopolymer, polysaccharide, cellulosic, alginate, poly-n-methylpyridinium, chitosan, polylysine, polyvinylimidazole, polybrene, polymethylmethacrylate, polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate, 1,2 dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine-N-(amino(polyethylene **glycol**)2000) (sodium salt), Poly(2-methacryloxyethyl trimethylammonium bromidel, poloxamines, lysozyme, alginic acid, carrageenan or POLYOX (preferably halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines, methylated quaternary polymers).

ABEX UPTX: 20040720

ADMINISTRATION - The dosage administration is oral, pulmonary, rectal, ophthalmic, colonic, parenteral, intracisternal, intravenous, intravaginal, intraperitoneal, local, buccal, nasal or topical (claimed).

EXAMPLE - A composition comprises (g/kg): cyclooxygenes-2 (COX-2) inhibitor (30), Plasdone S-630 (RTM; random copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl pyrrolidone) (6), docusate sodium (0.429), glyceraol (750), methyl paraben sodium (0.4), propyl paraben sodium (0.05), citric acid monohydrate (0.3), sucrose (10), Firmenich 501040 A (RTM; Tutti-Fruitti flavor) (0.1), Red number 40 (0.04) and SWFI (202.681).

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-315535 [29] WPIX
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-251442
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-119566
TITLE: Absorbent product, e.g. diaper, tampon, comprises body-facing surface including moisturizing and

lubricating composition comprising humectant, emollient and fat or oil skin barrier-enhancing agent.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 D22 F07 P32 P34
INVENTOR(S): JOSEPH, W R; KRZYSIK, D G; MINERATH, B J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 104
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004022115	A1	20040318	(200429)*	EN	52	A61L015-34
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
AU 2003259076	A1	20040329	(200459)			A61L015-34

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004022115	A1	WO 2003-US24873	20030808
AU 2003259076	A1	AU 2003-259076	20030808

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003259076	A1 Based on	WO 2004022115

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-238152 20020909
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61L015-34
SECONDARY: A61F013-15; A61L015-48; A61L015-50
BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2004022115 A UPAB: 20040505
NOVELTY - An absorbent product comprising a body-facing surface (14) comprising an immobilized moisturizing and lubricating composition including 5-90 weight% humectant, 1-25 weight% emollient and 0.1-30 weight% fat or oil skin barrier-enhancing agent.

USE - The product is useful as a diaper, training pant, tampon, sanitary napkin, pantyliner, or adult incontinence garment (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The moisturizing and lubricating composition is introduced onto the body-facing surface of the interlabial pad such that during insertion and wear of the pad, the composition contacts the labial area and is at least partially transferred onto the labial area to improve the comfort level of the interlabial pad. It provides a reduction in the frictional discomfort associated with the rubbing of the interlabial pad against the labial walls. It decreases the amount of sticking of the interlabial pad to the labial walls.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an interlabial pad which could be used in combination with the moisturizing and lubricating composition of the invention.

Main absorbent portion 4
Flexible extensions 6, 8
Upper portion 10

Lower portion 12
Body-facing surface 14
Back surface 16
Dwg.1/1
FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V03A; B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B04-B01B; B04-B01C1; B04-B01C2; B04-C02B; B04-C02E3; B04-C02V; B04-C03C; B04-C03D; B04-D01; B05-A03A; B07-A02B; B07-D03; B07-D09; B10-A07; B10-A13C; B10-A17; B10-B01B; B10-B02J; B10-C02; B10-C04D; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B10-G02; B12-M02D; D09-C02; D09-C03; F04-E04

TECH UPTX: 20040505

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The moisturizing and lubricating composition further comprises 0.05-5 (preferably 0.1-1) wt.% antioxidant and 10-90 wt.% immobilizing agent. The composition is hydrophilic. It comprises 0.5-20 (preferably 1-10) wt.% skin barrier-enhancing agent. The moisturizing and lubricating composition is present on the body-facing surface in an amount of 0.05-100 (preferably 1-40) g/m2.

Preferred Properties: The moisturizing and lubricating composition is at least45% (preferably at least80%) soluble in deionized water at 80degreesC. It has a melting point of 30-80degreesC (preferably 60-62degreesC). The composition freezes onto the body-facing surface in 0.25-3 seconds. It has a penetration hardness of 5-360 (preferably 20-100) mm.

Preferred Materials: The humectant is acetamide monoethanolamine (MEA), aloe vera gel, arginine pyrrolidone carboxylic acid (PCA), chitosan PCA, copper PCA, corn glyceride, dimethyl imidazolidinone, fructose, glucamine, glucose, glucose glutamate, glucuronic acid, glutamic acid, glycereth-7, glycereth-12, glycereth-20, glycereth-26, **glycerin**, honey, hydrogenated honey, hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, hydrolyzed corn starch, lactamide MEA, lactic acid, lactose lysine PCA, mannitol, methyl gluceth-10, methyl gluceth-20, PCA, polyamino sugar condensate, potassium PCA, propylene **glycol**, propylene **glycol** citrate, saccharide hydrolysate, saccharide isomerate, sodium aspartate, sodium **lactate**, sodium PCA, sorbitol, triethanolamine (TEA) **lactate**, TEA-PCA, urea, or xylitol. The emollient is petroleum-based emollient, fatty acid ester, alkyl ethoxylate, or fatty alcohol. The immobilizing agent may be 14-22C fatty alcohol, 12-22C fatty acid, solid fatty acid ester, or 12-22C fatty alcohol ethoxylate having an average degree of ethoxylation of 2-30. The skin barrier-enhancing agent is natural fats and oils, glycerides, triglycerides, essential fatty acids, non-essential fatty acids, and/or sphingolipids. It may be apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, babassu oil, borage seed oil, butter, 12-18C acid triglyceride, camellia oil, canola oil, caprylic/capric/lauric triglyceride, caprylic/capric/linoleic triglyceride, caprylic/capric/stearic triglyceride, caprylic/capric triglyceride, carrot oil, cashew nut oil, castor oil, cherry pit oil, chia oil, cocoa butter, coconut oil, cod liver oil, corn germ oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, 10-18C triglycerides, egg oil, epoxidized soybean oil, evening primrose oil, glyceryl triacetyl hydroxystearate, glyceryl triacetyl ricinoleate, glycosphingolipid, grape seed oil, hazelnut oil, human placental lipid, hybrid safflower oil, hybrid sunflower seed oil, hydrogenated castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil laurate, hydrogenated coconut oil, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, hydrogenated 12-18C triglycerides, hydrogenated fish oil, hydrogenated lard, hydrogenated menhaden oil, hydrogenated mink oil, hydrogenated orange roughy oil, hydrogenated palm kernel oil, hydrogenated palm oil, hydrogenated peanut oil, hydrogenated shark liver oil,

hydrogenated soybean oil, hydrogenated tallow, hydrogenated vegetable oil, lard, lauric/palmitic/oleic triglyceride, lesquerella oil, linseed oil, macadamia nut oil, maleated soybean oil, meadowfoam seed oil, menhaden oil, mink oil, moringa oil, mortierella oil, neat's foot oil, oleic/linoleic triglyceride, oleic/palmitic/lauric/myristic/linoleic triglyceride, oleostearine, olive husk oil, olive oil, omental lipids, orange roughy oil, palm kernel oil, palm oil, peach kernel oil, peanut oil, pengawar djambi oil, pentadesma butter, phospholipids, pistachio nut oil, placental lipid, rapeseed oil, rice bran oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, shark liver oil, shea butter, soybean oil, sunflower seed oil, sweet almond oil, tall oil, tallow, tribehenin, tricaprin, tricaprylin, **triheptanoin**, trihydroxymethoxystearin, trihydroxystearin, triisononanoin, triisostearin, trilaurin, trilinolein, trilinolenin, trimyristin, trioctanoin, triolein, tripalmitin, trisebacin, tristearin, triundecanoin, vegetable oil, walnut oil, wheat bran lipids, wheat germ oil, and/or zadoary oil. The antioxidant is natural or synthetic tocopherol, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), carotenoid, filtered wheat germ oil, gamma oryzanol, sodium sulfite, grape seed extract, green tea extract, rosmaric acid, ubiquinone, lipoic acid, N-acetyl-cysteine, avocado, sage, and/or proanthrocyanidins. The absorbent product further comprises emulsifiers, surfactants, water, viscosity modifiers, pH modifiers, buffers, perfumes, antibacterial actives, pharmaceutical actives, film formers, antifungal actives, deodorants, opacifiers, astringents, solvents, organic acids, preservatives, anti-viral actives, drugs, vitamins, aloe vera, and panthenol.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The humectant may be polyethylene **glycol** (PEG-2) lactamide or PEG-10 propylene **glycol.** The emollient may be silicone, preferably dimethicone, dimethiconol, polyethylene **glycol** dimethicone, alkyl silicone, phenyl silicone, and/or silicone phospholipid. The immobilizing agent may be high molecular weight polyethylene **glycol** having an average degree of ethoxylation of 18-160000 (preferably 10000). The body-facing surface comprises spunbond polyolefin, spunlace or non-woven material. The spunbond polyolefin is spunbond polypropylene.

L99 ANSWER 23 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-191100 [18] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-303363 [26]; 2001-281805 [29]; 2002-425895 [45]; 2003-183864 [18]; 2003-708770 [67]; 2003-767190 [72]; 2003-897031 [82]; 2004-190670 [18]; 2004-327673 [30]; 2004-478988 [45]; 2004-579872 [56]; 2004-603323 [58]; 2005-121249 [13]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-075331
TITLE: Nanoparticulate liquid dosage composition useful as medicament in the treatment of e.g. cancer, inflammatory bowel disease comprises particles of active agent, surface stabilizer and osmotically active crystal growth inhibitor.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): BOSCH, W H; HILBORN, M R; HOVEY, D C; KLINE, L J; LEE, R W; PRUITT, J D; RYDE, N P; RYDE, T A; XU, S; BOSCH, H W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 105
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004006959	A1	20040122	(200418)*	EN	68	A61K047-02

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS

LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH
PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC
VN YU ZA ZM ZW

AU 2003261167	A1 20040202 (200450)	A61K047-02
US 2004258757	A1 20041223 (200504)	A61K009-14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004006959	A1	WO 2003-US22187	20030716
AU 2003261167	A1	AU 2003-261167	20030716
US 2004258757	A1 Provisional	US 2002-396530P	20020716
		US 2003-619539	20030716

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003261167	A1 Based on	WO 2004006959

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-396530P 20020716; US 2003-619539 20030716

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-14; A61K047-02
SECONDARY: A61K009-10; A61K031-192; A61K031-58; **A61K047-10** ; A61K047-26

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2004006959 A UPAB: 20050224

NOVELTY - Nanoparticulate liquid dosage composition (C1) comprises:

(1) particles of at least one active agent (a) having an average particle size of less than 2000 nm;

(2) at least one (preferably at least two) surface stabilizer (b); and

(3) at least one osmotically active crystal growth inhibitor (c).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for preparation of (C1) involving:

(1) contacting the particles of at least one (a) having an average particle size of less than 2 microns with at least one (b) for a time and under conditions to provide a nanoparticulate active agent composition (C2) by grinding (preferably wet grinding) and homogenizing; and

(2) adding at least one (c) to (C2) before, during or after the active agent particle size reduction.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Gynecological; Depilatory; Anti-HIV; Antimigraine; Analgesic; Anabolic; Eating-Disorders-Gen.; Immunomodulator; Antiemetic; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Nephrotropic; Osteopathic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Antigout; Dermatological; Ophthalmological; Uropathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In the preparation of a medicament for treating neoplastic disease, cancer (e.g. **breast**, endometrial, uterine, cervical, prostate and renal cancer), hormone replacement therapy in post-menopausal women, endometriosis, hirsutism, dysmenorrhea, uterine bleeding, HIV wasting, cancer wasting, migraine headache, cachexia, anorexia, castration, oral contraception, motion sickness, emesis related to cytotoxic drugs, gastritis, ulcers, dyspepsia, gastroenteritis (e.g. colitis and food poisoning), inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease,

pain, inflammation, arthritis (e.g. osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile arthritis, infectious arthritis and psoriatic arthritis), kidney disease, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, familial adenomatous polyposis, gout, ankylosing spondylitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, bursitis, tendinitis, myofascial pain, carpal tunnel syndrome, fibromyalgia syndrome, reiter's syndrome, scleroderma and other conditions accompanied by symptoms of nausea and vomiting) (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The active agent form crystals upon storage or heating in the absence of osmotically active crystal growth inhibitor. At least 70 (preferably at least 90, especially at least 95)% particles of the nanoparticulate active agent have a particle size less than the effective average particle size. In the composition, the amount of the active agent per ml is at least the amount of the active agent per ml of a standard conventional non-nanoparticulate liquid dosage composition of the same active agent. The viscosity of the composition is less than 1 divided by 10 (preferably less than 1 divided by 100, especially divided by 200) and less than 90 (preferably less than 55, especially less than 5)% of the viscosity of a standard conventional non-nanoparticulate liquid dosage composition of the same active agent at a same concentration per ml of the active agent. The active agent has a Tmax less than the Tmax of the active agent, when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following the administration and (not more than 90, preferably not more than 50, especially not more than 10)% of the Tmax exhibited by a non-particulate formulation of the same active agent, administered at the same dosage. The active agent has a Cmax of greater than the Cmax for a conventional, non-nanoparticulate form of the same active agent by (at least 10, preferably at least 50, especially at least 100)% at the same dosage, when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration. The active agent has an AUC greater than the AUC of the active agent for a conventional non-nanoparticulate form by at least 10 (preferably at least 50, especially at least 100)% of the same active agent administered at the same dosage, when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration. The composition does not produce significantly different absorption levels when administered under fed as compared to fasting conditions, and the difference in absorption when administered in the fed versus the fasted state is less than 100 (preferably less than 50, especially less than 3)%. The administration of the composition in a fasted state is bioequivalent (where the bioequivalency is established by a 90% confidence interval of 0.8 - 1.25 for both Cmax and AUC, when administered to a human) to the administration of the composition to the subject in a fed state, when administered to a human. The composition is bioadhesive.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B02-P02; B04-C01B; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-N04A; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-C07; B06-A01; B06-A02; B06-B01; B06-D01; B06-D02; B06-D03; B06-D05; B06-D06; B06-D07; B06-D09; B06-D13; B06-D17; B06-D18; B06-E05; B06-F03; B06-F04; B06-F05; B07-A01; B07-A03; B07-D03; B07-D04C; B07-D05; B07-D09; B07-D10; B07-D13; B07-E01; B07-F01; B08-C01; B08-D01; B08-D02; B10-A09A; B10-A15; B10-A17; B10-A22; B10-B04B; B10-C03; **B10-C04E**; B10-E04A; **B10-E04C**; B14-A02B1; B14-C01; B14-C02; B14-C03; B14-C09; B14-D01; B14-E05; B14-E08; B14-E10; B14-E11; B14-F08; B14-H01; B14-J01A4; B14-N10; B14-N14; B14-P01
TECH UPTX: 20040316

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition contains (wt.%): (a) (99.5 - 0.001, preferably 95 - 0.1, especially 90 - 0.5) based on the total combined dry weight of (a) and (b), excluding the other excipients; (b) (0.5 - 99.999, preferably 5 - 99.9, especially 10 - 99.5); and (c) (0.1 - 95, preferably 0.5 - 90). The ratio of (a) to a polymeric (b) is 20:1 - 1:10 (preferably 10:1 - 1:5, especially 5:1 - 1:1) by weight. The ratio of (a) to the second (b) is 500:1 - 5:1 (preferably 350:1 - 10:1, especially 100:1 - 20:1) by weight. The composition has a viscosity at a shear rate of 0.1 l/second of (1 - 2000, preferably 1 - 1300, especially 1 - 150, particularly 1 - 10) mPa per second. The composition further contains at least one excipient and/or carrier.
Preferred Components: (b) Is an anionic, cationic, polymeric, nonionic or zwitterionic surface stabilizer. (a) Is selected from antiinflammatory or analgesic properties, (preferably COX-2 inhibitor, anticancer agent, NSAIDS, protein, peptide, nutraceutical (preferably herbs, mineral supplements, glucosamine/chondroitin, antioxidants, flavonoid constituents of fruits, dietary supplements, vitamins, minerals, healing foods, folic acid, fatty acids, fruit and vegetable extracts, vitamin supplements, phosphatidylserine, lipoic acid, melatonin, Aloe Vera, Guggul, glutamine, amino acids, green tea, lycopene, whole foods, food additives, phytonutrients, evening primrose oil, flax seeds, fish and marine animal oils, and probiotics), anti-obesity agent, corticosteroid, elastase inhibitor, analgesic, **anti-fungal**, oncology therapies, anti-emetics, cardiovascular agent, anti-inflammatory agent, anthelmintic, anti-arrhythmic agent, antibiotic, anticoagulant, antidepressant, antidiabetic agent, antiepileptic, antihistamine, antihypertensive agent, antimuscarinic agent, antimycobacterial agent, antineoplastic agent, immunosuppressant, antithyroid agent, antiviral agent, anxiolytic, sedative, astringent, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agent, blood product and substitutes, cardiac inotropic agent, contrast media, cough suppressant, diagnostic agent, diagnostic imaging agent, diuretic, dopaminergic, haemostatic, immunological agent, lipid regulating agent, muscle relaxant, parasympathomimetic, parathyroid calcitonin and biphosphonate, prostaglandin, radio-pharmaceutical, sex hormone, anti-allergic agent, stimulant and anoretic, sympathomimetic, thyroid agent, vasodilator, xanthine, acne medication, alpha-hydroxy formulation, cystic-fibrosis therapies, asthma therapies, emphysema therapies, respiratory distress syndrome therapies, chronic bronchitis therapies, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease therapies, organ-transplant rejection therapies, or therapies for tuberculosis and other infections of the lung, and respiratory illness therapies associated with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (preferably acyclovir, alprazolam, altretamine, amiloride, amiodarone, benztropine mesylate, bupropion, cabergoline, candesartan, cerivastatin, chlorpromazine, ciprofloxacin, cisapride, clarithromycin, clonidine, clopidogrel, cyclobenaprine, cyproheptadine, delavirdine, desmopressin, diltiazem, dipyridamole, dolasetron, enalapril maleate, enalaprilat, famotidine, felodipine, furazolidone, glipizide, irbesartan, ketoconazole, lansoprazole, loratadine, loxapine, mebendazole, mercaptopurine, milrinone **lactate**, minocycline, mitoxantrone, nelfinavir mesylate, nimodipine, norfloxacin, olanzapine, omeprazole, penciclovir, pimozide, tacolimus, quazopam, raloxifene, rifabutin, rifampin, risperidone, rizatriptan, saquinavir, sertraline, sildenafil, acetyl-sulfisoxazole, temazepam, thiabendazole, thioguanine, trandolapril, triamterene, trimetrexate, troglitazone, trovafloxacin, verapamil, vinblastine sulfate, mycophenolate, atovaquone, atovaquone, proguanil, ceftazidime, cefuroxime, etoposide, terbinafine, thalidomide, fluconazole, amsacrine, dacarbazine, teniposide, and acetylsalicylate)). (a) Is present in a crystalline, amorphous, semi-crystalline and/or semi-amorphous phase. (a) Has a particle size of less than 1900 (preferably less than 1200,

especially less than 500, particularly less than 50) nm; and a solubility in water of less than 30 (preferably less than 20, especially less than 1) mg/ml under ambient conditions. (c) Is at least partially water-soluble and does not solubilize (a).
Preferred Method: The contacting involves: dissolving the particles of at least one (a) in a solvent; adding the resulting solution of (a) to a solution containing at least one (b); and precipitating the solubilized (a) and (b) by the addition of a non-solvent.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (c) Is selected from **glycerol**, propylene **glycol**, sugar (preferably mannitol, sucrose, glucose, fructose, mannose, lactose or trehalose), xylitol, sorbitol or sugar alcohol (preferably **glycerol** or mannitol). The liquid media of (C1) is selected from water, safflower oil, ethanol, tert-butanol, **glycerin**, hexane or **glycol.** (b) Is selected from cetyl pyridinium chloride, gelatin, casein, phosphatides, dextran, **glycerol**, gum acacia, cholesterol, tragacanth, stearic acid, benzalkonium chloride, calcium stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostearyl alcohol, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, polyoxyethylene stearates, colloidal silicon dioxide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, hydroxypropyl celluloses, hypromellose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hypromellose phthalate, noncrystalline cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol polymer with ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, poloxamers; poloxamines, a charged phospholipid, dioctylsulfosuccinate, dialkylesters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates, mixtures of sucrose stearate and sucrose distearate, p-isononylphenoxypoly- (glycidol), decanoyl-N- methylglucamide; n-decyl 3-D-glucopyranoside, n-decyl-P-D-maltopyranoside, n-dodecyl-P-D-glucopyranoside, n-dodecyl-P-D-maltoside, **heptanoyl** -N-methylglucamide, n-heptyl-3-D-glucopyranoside, n-heptyl-3-D-thioglucoside, n-hexyl-3-D-glucopyranoside, nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-noyl-D-glucopyranoside, octanoyl-N- methylglucamide, N-octyl-D-glucopyranoside, octyl-3-D-thioglucopyranoside, lysozyme, PEG-phospholipid, PEG-cholesterol, PEG-cholesterol derivative, PEG-vitamin A, and random copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl pyrrolidone. Cationic (b) is selected from polymer, a biopolymer, a polysaccharide, a cellulosic, an alginate, a nonpolymeric compound, a phospholipid, cationic lipids, polymethylmethacrylate trimethylammonium bromide, sulfonium compounds, polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate, hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, phosphonium compounds, quarternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-di (2-chloroethyl) ethylammonium bromide, coconut trimethyl ammonium chloride, coconut trimethyl ammonium bromide, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, decyl triethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, myristyl trimethyl ammonium methyl sulphate, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, lauryl dimethyl ethenoxy 4 ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl ethenoxy 4 ammonium bromide, N-tetradecylidmethylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate, dimethyl didecyl ammonium chloride, trimethylammonium halide, alkyl-trimethylammonium salts, dialkyl- dimethylammonium salts, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, ethoxylated allcyamidoalkyldialkylammonium salt, an ethoxylated trialkyl ammonium salt, dialkylbenzene dialkylammonium chloride,

N-didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride, N- tetradecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium, chloride monohydrate, dodecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl benzenealkyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide, Cis trimethyl ammonium bromides, C17 trimethyl ammonium bromides, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride, poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), dimethyl ammonium chlorides, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, decyltrimethylammonium bromide, dodecyltriethylammonium bromide, tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, methyl trioctylammonium chloride, polyquat, tetrabutylammonium bromide, benzyl trimethylammonium bromide, choline esters, benzalkonium chloride, stearalkonium chloride compounds, cetyl pyridinium bromide, cetyl pyridinium chloride, halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines, mirapoltm, alkaquattm, alkyl pyridinium salts; amines, amine salts, amine oxides, imide azolinium salts, protonated quaternary acrylamides, methylated quaternary polymers, and cationic guar.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: (c) Is selected from polysaccharide, mono-polysaccharide or di-polysaccharide. The liquid media of the composition is polyethylene **glycol.**
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (c) Is selected from sodium chloride, potassium chloride, magnesium chloride or an ionic salt (preferably sodium chloride).

ABEX UPTX: 20040316

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is in the form of liquid dispersion, oral suspension, gel, aerosol, ointment, cream, controlled release formulation, fast melt formulation, lyophilized formulation, tablet, capsule, delayed release formulation, extended release formulation, pulsatile release formulation or mixed immediate release and controlled release formulation. The administration is orally, pulmonarily, rectally, ophthalmically, colonically, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, locally, buccally, nasally or topically (claimed).

EXAMPLE - A nanoparticulate liquid dosage composition was prepared using an aqueous nanoparticulate colloidal dispersion containing (weight%): an active agent (having antiinflammatory and analgesic properties and forms needle-like crystals upon storage in the absence of osmotically active crystal growth inhibitor) (a) (32.5), Plasdone S-630 (RTM) (b) (6.5), dodecyl sodium sulfosuccinate (c) (0.464) by milling with 500 microm polymeric attrition media. The final mean particle size (by weight) (mm) of the active agent was 161, with D50 of less than 145, D50 of less than 263 and D95 of less than 307. The concentrated dispersion was then diluted with preserved water (containing an aqueous solution of sodium salts of methyl and propyl parabens (0.206 and 0.022% respectively) and citric acid (0.1%)) and **glycerol** to contain (weight%): (a) (0.5), (b) (0.1), (c) (0.01) and **glycerol** (74). A comparative composition was prepared similarly without **glycerol.** When the test and comparative compositions were evaluated for physical stability by optical microscopy after storage for 3 days at 40 degrees C, no needles were visible in the test composition, and needles were present in the comparative compositions.

L99 ANSWER 24 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-579872 [56] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-303363 [26]; 2000-376273 [32]; 2001-281805 [29]; 2002-425895 [45]; 2003-183864 [18]; 2003-708770 [67]; 2003-767190 [72]; 2003-897031 [82]; 2004-190670 [18]; 2004-191100 [18]; 2004-327673 [30]; 2004-478988 [45]; 2004-603323 [58]; 2005-121249 [13]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-458422

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-211287
TITLE: Composition, useful to treat e.g. asthma, seasonal allergic rhinitis, contact dermatitis, psoriasis and ulcerative colitis, comprises particles of at least one triamcinolone and at least one surface stabilizer.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B01 P34
INVENTOR(S): BOSCH, H W; COOPER, E R; OSTRANDER, K D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2004141925	A1	20040722	(200456)*		28	A61L009-04

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004141925	A1	CIP of	US 1998-190138	19981112
		CIP of	US 1999-337675	19990622
		Div ex	US 1999-414159	19991008
		Cont of	US 2000-666539	20000921
		Cont of	US 2000-715117	20001120
		CIP of	US 2001-4808	20011207
		Provisional	US 2002-353230P	20020204
		CIP of	US 2002-75443	20020215
		Provisional	US 2002-396530P	20020716
		CIP of	US 2003-345312	20030116
		CIP of	US 2003-357514	20030204
		CIP of	US 2003-619539	20030204
			US 2003-697716	20031031

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 2004141925	A1	Cont of	US 6375986
		Div ex	US 6428814
		CIP of	US 6592903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-697716 20031031; US
1998-190138 19981112; US
1999-337675 19990622; US
1999-414159 19991008; US
2000-666539 20000921; US
2000-715117 20001120; US
2001-4808 20011207; US
2002-353230P 20020204; US
2002-75443 20020215; US
2002-396530P 20020716; US
2003-345312 20030116; US
2003-357514 20030204; US
2003-619539 20030204
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61L009-04
SECONDARY: A61K009-14
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2004141925 A UPAB: 20050224
NOVELTY - Composition (A) comprises particles of at least one

triamcinolone (I) (having an effective average particle size of less than about 2000 nm) or its salts and at least one surface stabilizer (II).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for preparation of (A).

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antiarthritic; Dermatological; Antipsoriatic; Hemostatic; Nephrotropic; Ophthalmological; Antithyroid; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antiulcer; Antiallergic; Antiasthmatic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Endocrine-Gen.; Auditory; Virucide; Antianemic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (A) is useful to treat indications (where glucocoticoids and steroidal anti-inflammatory agents are typically used) such as arthritis, skin disorders (preferably contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, eczema or general dermatitis), blood disorders, kidney disorders, eye disorders, thyroid disorders, intestinal disorders (preferably ulcerative colitis, colitis, gastroenteritis, irritable bowel disorder or Crohn's disease), allergies, bronchial asthma, cancer, neoplastic diseases, tendinitis, allergic reactions, oral inflammation, oral lesions, oral ulcers, bursitis, epicondylitis, keloids, endocrine disorders, herpes zoster ophthalmicus, hemolytic anemia or acute rheumatic carditis (preferably asthma, seasonal allergic rhinitis and perennial allergic rhinitis) in a subject (preferably a human) (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (A) is bioadhesive (claimed). The nano particulate of (I) exhibits faster therapeutic effects. (A) exhibits faster onset of action, a potential decrease in the frequency of dosing, smaller doses of (I) and its derivatives required to obtain the same pharmacological effect, increased bioavailabilty, an increased rate of dissolution, improved performance characteristics for oral, intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, such as higher dose loading and smaller tablet or liquid dose volumes and improved Tmax, Cmax and AUC profile.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-B02; B01-D02; B02-C01; B04-B01B; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-L01; B04-N02; B05-A01B; B05-B02C; B06-H; B07-H; B08-D01; B10-A09A; B10-A22; B10-B03B; B10-B04B; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B14-A02A3; B14-C03; B14-C06; B14-C09; B14-D01; B14-E08; B14-E10; B14-F01; B14-F02; B14-F04; B14-G02A; B14-H01; B14-K01; B14-N03; B14-N04; B14-N10; B14-N11; B14-N17

TECH UPTX: 20040901

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation (Claimed): Preparation of (A) comprises contacting particles of (I) with (II) for a time and conditions to form (A).

Preferred Process: The contacting comprises grinding (preferably wet grinding), homogenizing, dissolving the particles of (I) in a solvent, adding the resulting solution comprising (II) and precipitating the solubilized (I)/(II) composition by the addition of a non-solvent.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: (I) is in a crystalline phase, an amorphous phase, a semi-crystalline phase and/or a semi-amorphous phase. The effective average particle size (nm) of (I) is less than about 1900, 1800, 1700, 1600, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1200, 1000, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300,250, 200, 100, 75 or 50. (A) is formulated as liquid dispersion, sachet, lozenge, oral suspension, gel, aerosol, ointment, cream, tablet, capsule or as powder forms for controlled release formulations, first melt formulations, lyophilized formulations, delayed release formulations, extended release formulation, pulsatile release formulation or mixed immediate release and controlled release formulations.

(I) and (II) are present in 99.5-0. 001 wt%, 95-0.1 wt% or 90-0.5 wt% and 0.5-99.999 wt%, 5-99.9 wt% or 10-99.5 wt% respectively based on the total combined dry weight of (I) and/or (II) not including other excipients.
(A) comprises at least 2 (II) (an anionic surface stabilizer, a cationic surface stabilizer, a zwitterionic surface stabilizer or an ionic surface stabilizer), a random copolymer of vinyl pyrrolidone and vinyl acetate, sodium lauryl sulfate, lysozyme and/or tyoxapol.
(A) further comprises at least one additional triamcinolone composition having effective average particle size (which is different than the effective average particle size of (I) in (A)), one or more non-triamcinolone active agents (nutraceuticals, amino acids, proteins, peptides, nucleotides, anti-obesity drugs, central nervous system stimulants, carotenoids, corticosteroids, elastase inhibitors, **anti-fungals**, oncology therapies, antiemetics, analgesics, cardiovascular agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anthelmintics, anti-arrhythmic agents, antibiotics, anticoagulants, antidepressants, antidiabetic agents, antiepileptics, antihistamines, antihypertensive agents, antimuscarinic agents, antimycobacterial agents, antineoplastic agents, immunosuppressants, antithyroid agents, antiviral agents, anxiolytics, sedatives, astringents, alpha-adrenergic receptor blocking agents, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agents, blood products, blood substitutes, cardiac inotropic agents, contrast media, corticosteroids, cough suppressants, decongestants, diagnostic agents, diagnostic imaging agents, diuretics, dopaminergics, haemostatics, immunological agents, lipid regulating agents, muscle relaxants, parasympathomimetics, parathyroid calcitonin, parathyroid biphosphonates, prostaglandins, radio-pharmaceuticals, sex hormones, anti-allergic agents, stimulants, anoretics, sympathomimetics, thyroid agents, vasodilators, xanthines, acyclovir, alprazolam, altretamine, amiloride, amiodarone, benztropine mesylate, bupropion, cabergoline, candesartan, cerivastatin, chlorpromazine, ciprofloxacin, cisapride, clarithromycin, clonidine, clopidogrel, cyclobenzaprine, cyproheptadine, delavirdine, desmopressin, diltiazem, dipyridamole, dolasetron, enalapril maleate, enalaprilat, famotidine, felodipine, furazolidone, glipizide, irbesartan, ketoconazole, lansoprazole, loratadine, loxapine, mebendazole, mercaptopurine, milrinone **lactate**, minocycline, mitoxantrone, nelflnavir mesylate, nimodipine, norfloxacin, olanzapine, omeprazole, penciclovir, pimozide, tacolimus, quazepam, raloxifene, rifabutin, rifampin, risperidone, rizatriptan, saquinavir, sertraline, sildenafil, acetyl-sulflsoxazole, temazepam, thiabendazole, thioguanine, trandolapril, triamterene, trimetrexate, troglitazone, trovafloxacin, verapamil, vinblastine sulfate, mycophenolate, atovaquone, atovaquone, proguanil, ceftazidime, cefuroxime, etoposide, terbinaflne, thalidomide, fluconazole, amsacrine, dacarbazine, teniposide or acetylsalicylate), at least one antihistamine (preferably antihistamine fexofenadine, azelastine, hydoxyzine, diphenhydramine, loratadine, chlorpheniramine maleate, cyproheptadine, promethazine, phenylephrine tannate, acrivastine, or cetirizine), decongestant (preferably pseudoephedrine, oxymetazoline, xylometazoline, naphazoline, naphazoline or tetrahydrozoline), bronchodilator (preferably short-acting beta2-agonists, long-acting beta2-agonists, anticholinergics or theophyllines), antifungal agent (preferably amphotericin B, nystatin, fluconazole, ketoconazole, terbinaflne, itraconazole, imidazole, triazole, ciclopirox, clotrimazole or miconazole), anti-cancer agent or immunosuppressant.
(II) is cetyl pyridinium chloride, gelatin, casein, phosphatides, dextran, **glycerol**, gum acacia, cholesterol, tragacanth, stearic acid, benzalkonium chloride, calcium stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostearyl alcohol, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**

, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, polyoxyethylene stearates, colloidal silicon dioxide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, hydroxypropyl celluloses, hypromellose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hypromellose phthalate, noncrystalline cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol polymer with ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, poloxamers, poloxamines, a charged phospholipid, dioctylsulfosuccinate, dialkylesters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates, mixtures of sucrose stearate and sucrose distearate, p-isononylphenoxypoly-(glycidol), decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-decyl p-D-glucopyranoside, n-decyl p-D-maltopyranoside, n-dodecyl p-D-glucopyranoside, n-dodecyl p-D-maltoside, **heptanoyl** -N-methylglucamide, n-heptyl-p-D-glucopyranoside, n-heptyl p-D-thioglucoside, n-hexyl p-D-glucopyranoside, nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-noyl p-D-glucopyranoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-octyl-p-D-glucopyranoside, octyl p-D-thioglucopyranoside, lysozyme, polyethylene **glycol** (PEG)-phospholipid, PEG-cholesterol, PEG-cholesterol derivative, PEG-vitamin A, random copolymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl pyrrolidone, a polymer, a biopolymer, a polysaccharide, a cellulosic, an alginate, a nonpolymeric compound, a phospholipid, cationic lipids, polymethylmethacrylate trimethylammonium bromide, sulfonium compounds, polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate, hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, phosphonium compounds, quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-di(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide, coconut trimethyl ammonium chloride, coconut trimethyl ammonium bromide, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, decyl triethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, myristyl trimethyl ammonium methyl sulfate, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, lauryl dimethyl(ethenoxy)4 ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium bromide, N-alkyl(12-18C)dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl(14-18C)dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecylidmethylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate, dimethyl didecyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl and (12-14C)dimethyl 1-napthylmethyl ammonium chloride, trimethylammonium halide, alkyl-trimethylammonium salts, dialkyl-dimethylammonium salts, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, ethoxylated alkyamidoalkyldialkylammonium salt, an ethoxylated trialkyl ammonium salt, dialkylbenzene dialkylammonium chloride, N-didecyidimethyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium, chloride monohydrate, N-alkyl(12-14C)dimethyl 1-naphthylmethyl ammonium chloride, dodecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl benzenealkyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide, 12C trimethyl ammonium bromides, 15C trimethyl ammonium bromides, 17C trimethyl ammonium bromides, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride, poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyldimethylammonium halogenides, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, decyltrimethylammonium bromide, dodecyltriethylammonium bromide, tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, methyl trioctylammonium chloride, POLYQUAT 10 (RTM), tetrabutylammonium bromide, benzyl trimethylammonium bromide, choline esters, benzalkonium chloride, stearalkonium chloride compounds, cetyl pyridinium bromide, cetyl pyridinium chloride, halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines, MIRAPOL (RTM), ALKAQUAT (RTM), alkyl pyridinium salts, amines, amine salts, amine oxides, imide azolinium salts, protonated quaternary acrylamides, methylated quaternary

polymers or cationic guar.
Preferred Method: Upon administration of (A), the particles of (I) redispersed in a biorelevant media such that the particles have an effective average particle size of less than about 2 microns. The biorelevant media is water, aqueous electrolyte solutions, aqueous solutions of a salt, aqueous solutions of an acid and/or aqueous solutions of a base. The Tmax (maximum time taken) of (A) (not greater than 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10% or 5%) when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration is less than the Tmax exhibited by a non-nanoparticulate composition of the same (I), administered at the same dosage. The Cmax of (A) (at least about 50%, 100%, 200%, 300%, 400%, 500%, 600%, 700%, 800%, 900%, 1000% or 1100%) when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration is less than the Tmax exhibited by a non-nanoparticulate composition of the same (I), administered at the same dosage. The area under curve (AUC) of (I) (is at least 25%, 50%, 75%, 125%, 150%, 175%, 200%, 225%, 250%, 275%, 300%, 350%, 400%, 450%, 500%, 550%, 600%, 750%, 800%, 850%, 900%, 950%, 1000%, 1050%, 1100%, 1150% or 1200%), when assayed in the plasma of a mammalian subject following administration is greater than the AUC exhibited by a non-nanoparticulate composition of the same (I), administered at the same dosage. (A) does not produce significant different absorption levels when administered under feeding as compared to fasting conditions. The difference in absorption of (I), when administered in the fed versus the fasted state is less than about 100%, 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 505, 40%, 30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10%, 5% or 3%. Administration of (A) to a human in a fasted state is bioequivalent to administration of (A) to a subject in a fed state. The bioequivalency is established by a 90% confidence interval of 0.80-1.25 for both Cmax (maximum concentration) and AUC (preferably a 90% confidence interval of 0.80-1.25 for AUC and a 90% confidence interval of 0.70-1.43 for Cmax).
(A) is formulated into a liquid dosage form, where the dosage form has a viscosity of less than about 2000 mPa-s, measured at 20 degrees C, at a shear rate of 0.1 (1/s). The viscosity at a shear rate of 0.1 (1/s), measured at 20 degrees C of (A) is 2000-1 mPa-s, 1900-1 mPa-s, 1800-1 mPa-s, 1700-1mPa-s, 1600-1 mPa-s, 1500-1 mPa-s, 1400-1 mPa-s, 1300-1 mPa-s, 1200-1 mPa-s, 1100-1 mPa-s, 1000-1mPa-s, 900-1 mPa-s, 800-1 mPa-s, 700-1 mPa-s, 600-1 mPa-s, 500-1 mPa-s, 400-1 mPa-s, 300-1 mPa-s, 200-1 mPa-s, 175-1 mPa-s, 150- 1 mPa-s, 125-1 mPa-s, 100-1 mPa-s, 75-1 mPa-s, 50-1 mPa-s, 25-1mPa-s, 15-1 mPa-s, 10-1 mPa-s or 5-1 mPa-s. The viscosity of the dosage form is less than 1/200, 1/100, 1/50, 1/25 or 1/10 of the viscosity of a liquid dosage form of a non-nanoparticulate composition of (I) at about the same concentration per ml of (I). The viscosity of the dosage form is less than 5%, 105, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85% or 90% than the viscosity of a liquid dosage form of a non-nanoparticulate composition of same (I) at about the same concentration per ml of (I).

ABEX UPTX: 20040901

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - The use of triamcinolone, triamcinolone acetonide (preferred), triamcinolone diacetate, triamcinolone hexacetonide or triamcinolone benetonide is specifically claimed as (I).

ADMINISTRATION - Administration of (A) is oral, pulmonary, rectal, ophthalmic, colonic, parenteral, intracisternal, intravaginal, intraperitoneal, local, buccal, nasal or topical (claimed). No dosage given.

L99 ANSWER 25 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-903061 [82] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-487469 [46]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-256534

TITLE: Nanoparticulate composition, useful for treating, e.g. neoplastic diseases, **breast** cancer, endometriosis, dysmenorrhea, cancer wasting, cachexia, anorexia or castration, comprises megestrol and a surface stabilizer.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B01 B07
INVENTOR(S): HOVEY, D; PRUITT, J; RYDE, T; BOSCH, H W; PRUITT, J D; RYDE, N; WERTZ, C F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 104
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003086354	A1	20031023	(200382)*	EN	47	A61K009-14
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW						
US 2003219490	A1	20031127	(200402)			A61K009-14
AU 2003230885	A1	20031027	(200436)			A61K009-14
US 2004105889	A1	20040603	(200436)			A61K009-14
EP 1494649	A1	20050112	(200504)	EN		A61K009-14
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR						
US 2005008707	A1	20050113	(200506)			A61K009-14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003086354	A1		WO 2003-US11277	20030414
US 2003219490	A1	Provisional	US 2002-371680P	20020412
		Provisional	US 2002-430348P	20021203
			US 2003-412669	20030414
AU 2003230885	A1		AU 2003-230885	20030414
US 2004105889	A1	Provisional	US 2002-430348P	20021203
			US 2003-420927	20030423
EP 1494649	A1		EP 2003-723991	20030414
			WO 2003-US11277	20030414
US 2005008707	A1	Provisional	US 2002-371680P	20020412
		Provisional	US 2002-430348P	20021203
		CIP of	US 2003-412669	20030414
			US 2004-878623	20040629

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2003230885	A1	Based on	WO 2003086354
EP 1494649	A1	Based on	WO 2003086354

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-430348P 20021203; US 2002-371680P 20020412; US 2003-412669 20030414; US 2003-420927 20030423; US 2004-878623 20040629

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-14
SECONDARY: A61K031-57; A61P035-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2003086354 A UPAB: 20050126
NOVELTY - A megestrol nanoparticulate composition (C1) comprises particles of megestrol, megestrol acetate or their salts; and at least one surface stabilizer associated with their surface. The megestrol particles have an average particle size of less than 2000 nm.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Gynecological; Depilatory; Analgesic; Anti-HIV; Immunomodulator; Anabolic; Eating-Disorder-Gen.; Contraceptive.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating neoplastic diseases, **breast** cancer, endometrial cancer, uterine cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, renal cancer, hormone replacement therapy in post-menopausal women, endometriosis, hirsutism, dysmenorrhea, uterine bleeding, HIV wasting, cancer wasting, cachexia, anorexia, castration or oral contraception (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The average particle size of the nanoparticulate megestrol particles is less than 2 microns (preferably less than 1900, especially less than 800, particularly less than 50 nm). (C1) does not produce significantly different rates of absorption (Tmax) when administered under fed and fasting conditions. The difference in Tmax for (C1), when administered in the fed versus the fasted state, is less than about 100 (preferably 60, especially 20, particularly 3)%. (C1) exhibits Tmax less than that of a standard commercial non-nanoparticulate composition of megestrol, administered at the same dosage (preferably 5 hours, more preferably 3 hours, especially 50 minutes, particularly 10 minutes). (C1), in comparative pharmacokinetic testing with a standard commercial formulation of megestrol, exhibits a Tmax not greater than 25% of the Tmax exhibited by the standard commercial megestrol formulation. (C1) exhibits Cmax of greater than 5 (preferably greater than 100, especially greater than about 150)% than the Cmax exhibited by the non-nanoparticulate composition of megestrol. The amount of the megestrol is 1/6 - one half of the standard commercial megestrol formulation. The difference in absorption when (C1) is administered in the fed versus the fasted state is less than 35 (preferably less than 20, especially less than 3)%. The maximum blood plasma concentration of megestrol of 700 (preferably 400) ng/ml is obtained and is attained in less than 5 (preferably at most 1) hours after administration of (C1). (C1) comprising megestrol acetate provides a blood plasma concentration profile, after an initial dose of (C1), with a Tmax of less than 5 (preferably not greater than 3) hours, and a Cmax of at least 30 ng/ml. The composition exhibits increased bioavailability and requires smaller doses as compared to prior art composition at the same dose. The composition exhibits increased rate of dissolution as compared to conventional microcrystalline forms of megestrol. The composition exhibits improved performance characteristics for oral, intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injection, such as higher dose loading and smaller tablet for liquid dose volumes. Megestrol provides an absorption of 3000 - 10000 (preferably 300 - 1100) or 2000 - 9000 (preferably 300 - 2000) mu g/ml in fasted individuals.

Dwg.0/3
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-C02; B01-D02; B04-C01; B04-C02A; B04-C03C; B04-N02; B05-A01B; B05-B02C; B05-C07; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-A21; B10-A22; B10-B03B; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B14-A02B1; B14-E11; B14-H01; B14-J02C1; B14-N14; B14-P02; B14-R02

TECH UPTX: 20031223

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (C1) additionally comprises at least one excipient and/or carrier; hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) and dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS) as surface stabilizers; a megestrol composition having an effective average particle size of greater than 2 microns; at least one additional nanoparticulate megestrol composition (C2) having an effective average particle size of less than 2 microns; and at least one non-megestrol active agent. The megestrol and at least one surface stabilizer are present in an amount of 99.5 - 0.001 (preferably 95 - 0.1, especially 90 - 0.5) and 0.5 - 99.999 (preferably 5 - 95, especially 10 - 99.5) wt.%, respectively, based on the total combined weight of the megestrol and at least one surface stabilizer, not including other excipients. At least two surface stabilizers includes a primary and a secondary surface stabilizer. At least one secondary surface stabilizer is present in an amount of 0.01 - 99 (preferably 0.1 - 95, especially 1 - 90) wt.%, based on the total combined dry weight of the megestrol, at least one primary surface stabilizer, and at least one secondary surface stabilizer, not including other excipients. (C1) is bioadhesive. The amount of megestrol is 3, 5 and 9 wt.%. (C2) has an effective average particle size, which is different than the effective average particle size of (C1). (C1) is in a liquid oral dosage form having a viscosity (preferably less than 1/200, less than 1/175, less than 1/150, less than 1/125, less than 1/100, less than 1/50, and less than 1/25; especially 175 - 1 mPa s, 150 - 1 mPa, 125 - 1 mPa s, 100 - 1 mPa s, 75 - 1 mPa s, 50 - 1 mPa s, 25 - 1 mPa s, 15 - 1 mPa s or 5 - 1 mPa s) less than the viscosity of a standard commercial megestrol formulation. The ratio of megestrol acetate:HPMC is 1:5 and the ratio of megestrol acetate:DOSS is about 1:100. Preferred Components: The megestrol is a crystalline phase, an amorphous phase, a semi-crystalline phase and/or a semi-amorphous phase. At least one surface stabilizer is sodium lauryl sulfate or dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate. Preferred Method: Contacting involves grinding (preferably wet grinding) and homogenizing. Contacting further involves dissolving the megestrol particles in a solvent; adding the resulting megestrol solution to a solution comprising at least one surface stabilizer; and precipitating the solubilized megestrol having at least one surface stabilizer associated with the surface by the addition of non-solvent. After preparation of (C1), a second megestrol composition having an average particle size of greater than 2 microns is combined with (C1). At least one non-megestrol active agent is added to (C1) prior or subsequent to preparation of (C1).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Components: The active agent is amino acid, protein, peptide, nucleotide, anti-obesity drug, nutraceutical (e.g. lutein, folic acid, fatty acid, fruit extract, vegetable extract, vitamin supplement, mineral supplement, phosphatidylserine, lipoic acid, melatonin, glucosamine/chondroitin, Aloe Vera, Guggul, glutamine, amino acid, green tea, lycopene, whole food, food additive, herb, phytonutrient, antioxidant, flavonoid constituent of fruit, evening primrose oil, flax seed, fish oil, marine animal oil or probiotic), dietary supplement, central nervous symptom stimulant, carotenoid, corticosteroid, elastase inhibitor, **anti-fungal**, alkylxanthine, oncology therapy, anti-emetic, analgesic, opioid, antipyretic, cardiovascular agent, anti-inflammatory agent, anthelmintic, anti-arrhythmic agent, antibiotic, anticoagulant, antidepressant, antidiabetic agent, antiepileptic, antihistamine, antihypertensive agent, antimuscarinic agent, antimycobacterial agent, antineoplastic agent, immunosuppressant, antithyroid agent, antiviral agent, anxiolytic, sedative, astringent, alpha-adrenergic receptor blocking agent, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agent, blood product, blood substitute, cardiac inotropic agent, contrast media, cough suppressant,

diagnostic agent, diagnostic imaging agent, diuretic, dopaminergic, hemostatic, immunological agent, lipid regulating agent, muscle relaxant, parasympathomimetic, parathyroid calcitonin and biphosphonate, prostaglandin, radio- pharmaceutical, sex hormone, anti-allergic agent, stimulant, anoretic, sympathomimetic, thyroid agent, vasodilator, vasomodulator, xanthine, Mu receptor antagonist, Kappa receptor antagonist, non-narcotic analgesic, monoamine uptake inhibitor, adenosine regulating agents, cannabinoid derivative, Substance P antagonist, neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist, or sodium channel blocker.
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: At least one surface stabilizer is hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, or random copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl pyrrolidone. The surface stabilizer is an anionic surface stabilizer, a cationic surface stabilizer (e.g. a polymer, a biopolymer, a polysaccharide, a cellulosic, an alginate, a nonpolymeric compound or a phospholipid), an ionic surface stabilizer and a zwitterionic surface stabilizer (preferably cetyl pyridinium chloride, gelatin, casein, phosphatides, dextran, **glycerol**, gum acacia, cholesterol, tragacanth, stearic acid, benzalkonium chloride, calcium stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostearyl alcohol, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, polyoxyethylene stearates, colloidal silicon dioxide, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, hydroxypropyl celluloses, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose phthalate, noncrystalline cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol polymer with ethylene oxide and formaldehyde, poloxamers, poloxamines, a charged phospholipid, dioctylsulfosuccinate, dialkylesters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, sodium lauryl sulfate, alkyl aryl polyether sulfonates, mixtures of sucrose stearate and sucrose distearate, para-isononylphenoxypoly-(glycidol), decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-decyl beta-D-glucopyranoside, n-decyl beta-D-maltopyranoside, n-dodecyl beta-D-glucopyranoside, n-dodecyl beta-D-maltoside, **heptanoyl**-N-methylglucamide, n-heptyl beta-D-glucopyranoside, n-heptyl beta-D-thioglucoside, n-hexyl beta-D-glucopyranoside, nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-octyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, octyl beta-D-thioglucopyranoside, lysozyme, polyethylene **glycol** (PEG)-phospholipid, PEG-cholesterol, PEG-cholesterol derivative, PEG-vitamin A, PEG-vitamin E, random copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl pyrrolidone, polymethylmethacrylate trimethylammonium bromide, polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate, hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, cationic lipids, sulfonium compounds, phosphonium compounds, quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-di(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide, coconut trimethyl ammonium chloride, coconut trimethyl ammonium bromide, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, decyl triethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, 12-15C dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, myristyl trimethyl ammonium methyl sulfate, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium bromide, N-alkyl (12-18C)dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl (14-18C)dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecylidmethylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate, dimethyl didecyl

ammonium chloride, N-alkyl and (12-14C) dimethyl 1-napthylmethyl ammonium chloride, trimethylammonium halide, alkyl-trimethylammonium salts, dialkyl-dimethylammonium salts, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, ethoxylated alkyamidoalkyldialkylammonium salt, an ethoxylated trialkyl ammonium salt, dialkylbenzene dialkylammonium chloride, N-didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium, chloride monohydrate, N-alkyl(12-14C) dimethyl 1-naphthylmethyl ammonium chloride, dodecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl benzenealkyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide, 12C trimethyl ammonium bromides, 15C trimethyl ammonium bromides, 17C trimethyl ammonium bromides, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride, poly-diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyldimethylammonium halogenides, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, decyltrimethylammonium bromide, dodecyltriethylammonium bromide, tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, methyl trioctylammonium chloride, POLYQUAT 10, tetrabutylammonium bromide, benzyl trimethylammonium bromide, choline esters, benzalkonium chloride, stearalkonium chloride compounds, cetyl pyridinium bromide, cetyl pyridinium chloride, halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines, MIRAPOL, ALKAQUAT, alkyl pyridinium salts; amines, amine salts, amine oxides, imide azolinium salts, protonated quaternary acrylamides, methylated quaternary polymers, lysozyme or cationic guar).

ABEX UPTX: 20031223

ADMINISTRATION - (C1) is administered in an amount of 1 - 1000 (preferably 40 - 100) mg/day of megestrol. The administration is oral, pulmonary, rectal, ophthalmic, colonic, parenteral, intracisternal, intravaginal, intraperitoneal, local, buccal, nasal or topical formulated in the dosage form of liquid dispersion, gel, aerosol, ointment, cream, controlled release formulation, fast melt formulation, lyophilized formulation, tablet, capsule, delayed release formulation, extended release formulation, pulsatile release formulation and mixed immediate release and controlled release formulation. (C1) is administered in the form of oral suspension or a tablet (all claimed). The administration is intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous).

EXAMPLE - A formulation containing (%) megestrol (5), HPC-SL (RTM; stabilizer) (1), and dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (DOSS) (0.05) was prepared. The formulation exhibited acceptable stability at 25degreesC and 40 degrees C for 4 weeks.

L99 ANSWER 26 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-468177 [44] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-124766
TITLE: Composition useful for the preparation of a pharmaceutical, comprises particles of poorly soluble active agent, surface stabilizer adsorbed onto the nanoparticle active agent particles and micronized active agent.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07
INVENTOR(S): COOPER, E R; RUDDY, S B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ELAN-N) ELAN PHARMA INT LTD; (COOP-I) COOPER E R
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003030872	A2	20030417	(200344)*	EN	23	A61K009-16

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

US 2003137067	A1	20030724	(200352)		A61K009-64
EP 1443912	A2	20040811	(200452)	EN	A61K009-16
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
AU 2002334939	A1	20030422	(200460)		A61K009-16
JP 2005508939	W	20050407	(200524)	31	A61K009-16

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003030872	A2	WO 2002-US32314	20021011
US 2003137067	A1 Provisional	US 2001-328405P	20011012
		US 2002-268928	20021011
EP 1443912	A2	EP 2002-800993	20021011
		WO 2002-US32314	20021011
AU 2002334939	A1	AU 2002-334939	20021011
JP 2005508939	W	WO 2002-US32314	20021011
		JP 2003-533905	20021011

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1443912	A2 Based on	WO 2003030872
AU 2002334939	A1 Based on	WO 2003030872
JP 2005508939	W Based on	WO 2003030872

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-328405P 20011012; US 2002-268928 20021011

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K009-16; A61K009-64

SECONDARY: A61K009-12; A61K009-14; A61K009-20; A61K009-48; A61K009-50; A61K009-51; A61K047-04; **A61K047-10**; A61K047-12; A61K047-14; A61K047-18; A61K047-20; A61K047-24; A61K047-26; A61K047-28; A61K047-32; A61K047-34; A61K047-36; A61K047-38; A61K047-42; A61K047-44; B29B009-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2003030872 A UPAB: 20030710

NOVELTY - A composition comprises particles of at least one poorly soluble active agent (A) having an average particle size of less than 1 micron, at least one surface stabilizer (B) adsorbed onto the surface of nanoparticulate active agent particles of (A) and at least one micronized active agent (C) same as of different from (A) having an effective average particle size of greater than 1 - less than 100 (preferably 1- less than 10) microns.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for preparation of formulation involving: combining particles of at least one (A), at least one (B) adsorbed to the surface of (A), and at least one (C), and forming a suitable dosage formulation.

ACTIVITY - None given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For the preparation of a pharmaceutical useful for the treatment of a mammal (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition possesses a combination of immediate release and controlled release characteristics. The nanoparticulate active agent particles provide a rapid in vivo dissolution, while the micronized active agent particles provide a slower in vivo dissolution. The immediate release (IR) dosage form exhibits a reduction in the time lag between the administration of a dose and the physical presentation of the active ingredient; eliminates or minimizes the feeling of grittiness found with prior art; provides a rapid presentation of the active agent in the mouth upon the administration which facilitates the buccal absorption of the active ingredient directly into the blood stream; and thus reduces the first pass effect of the liver on the overall bioavailability of the active ingredient from a unit dose. The controlled release (CR) component provides effective blood levels of the incorporated active agent for an extended period of time, such as 2-24 hours.

Dwg.0/3

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B01-D02; B04-B01B; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-D02; B04-N04; B05-A01B; B05-B01P; B05-C05; B07-A02B; B07-D04A; B10-A07; B10-A09B; B10-A22; B10-B03B; **B10-C04E**; **B10-E04C**; B12-M05; B12-M09

TECH UPTX: 20030710

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises at least 1 population of nanoparticulate active agent particles of (A) and at least 2 stabilizers. The composition comprises (wt.%): (A) (99.5-0.001, preferably 95-0.1, especially 90-0.5), (B) (0.5-99.999, preferably 5-99.9, especially 10-99.5) and (C) (5-85). Preferred Components: The effective average particle size of (A) is (less than 900, preferably less than 50) nm and of (C) is (1 - less than 90, preferably less than 2) microns. (A) is selected from proteins, peptides, nucleotides, anti-obesity drugs, nutraceuticals, corticosteroids, elastase inhibitors, **anti-fungals**, oncology therapies, anti-emetics, analgesics, cardiovascular agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anthelmintics, anti-arrhythmic agents, antibiotics, anticoagulants, antidepressants, antidiabetic agents, antiepileptics, antihistamines, antihypertensive agents, antimuscarinic agents, antimycobacterial agents, antineoplastic agents, immunosuppressants, antithyroid agents, antiviral agents, anxiolytics, sedatives, astringents, beta-adrenoceptor blocking agents, blood products and substitutes, cardiac inotropic agents, contrast media, corticosteroids, cough suppressants, diagnostic agents, diagnostic imaging agents, diuretics, dopaminergics, haemostatics, immunological agents, lipid regulating agents, muscle relaxants, parasympathomimetics, parathyroid calcitonin and biphosphonates, prostaglandins, radio-pharmaceuticals, sex hormones, anti-allergic agents, stimulants and anoretics, sympathomimetics, thyroid agents, vasodilators or xanthines. (B) is selected from nonionic, anionic, cationic or ionic surfactant e.g. cetyl pyridinium chloride, casein, phosphatides, **glycerol**, cholesterol, stearic acid, calcium stearate, **glycerol** monostearate, cetostaeryl alcohol, sorbitan esters, phosphates, sodium dodecylsulfate, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, magnesium aluminum silicate, triethanolamine, charged phospholipid, dimyristoyl phosphatidyl **glycerol**, dioctylsulfosuccinate, decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-decyl beta-D glucopyranoside, n-decyl beta-D maltopyranoside, n-dodecyl beta-D glucopyranoside, n-dodecyl beta-D maltopyranoside, **heptanoyl**-N-methylglucamide, n-heptyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, n-heptyl-beta-thioglucoside, n-hexyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-nonyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, n-octyl-beta-D-glocupyranoside, octyl-beta-D-thioglucopyranoside, lysozyme, sodium lauryl sulfate,

heptanoyl-N-methylglucamide, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium bromide, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride or alkyldimethylammonium halogenides (preferably lauryl sulfate and/or dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate). (B) is also a cationic lipid, benzalkonium chloride, sulfonium compounds, phosphonium compounds, quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl-di(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide, coconut trimethyl ammonium chloride, coconut trimethyl ammonium bromide, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut methyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, decyl triethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, decyl dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, C12-15dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, C12-15dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride bromide, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, coconut dimethyl hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide, myristyl trimethyl ammonium methyl sulphate, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4 ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl (ethenoxy)4ammonium bromide, N-alkyl (C12-18)dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl (C14-18)dimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride, N-tetradecylidinethylbenzyl ammonium chloride monohydrate, dimethyl didecyl ammonium chloride, N-alkyl and (C 12-14) dimethyl 1-naphthylmethyl ammonium chloride, trimelthylammonium halide, alkyl-trimethylammonium salts, dialkyl-dimethylammonium salts, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, ethoxylated alkyamidoalkyldialkylammonium salt, an ethoxylated trialkyl ammonium salt, dialkylbenzene dialkylammonium chloride, N-didecyldimethyl ammonium chloride,. N-tetradecyIdimethylbenzyl ammonium, chloride monohydrate, N-alkyl(C12.14) dimethyl 1-naphthyImethyl ammonium chloride, dodecyIdimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl benzenealkyl ammonium chloride, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide, C12 trimethyl ammonium bromides, Cis trimethyl ammonium bromides, C17 trimethyl ammonium bromides, dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride, poly-diallyIdimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), dimethyl ammonium chlorides, alkyldimethylammonium halogenides, tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, decyltrimethylammonium bromide, dodecyItriethylammonium bromide, tetradecyltrimethylammonium, bromide, methyl trioctylammonium chloride, POLYQUAT IOTm, tetrabutylammonium bromide, benzyl trimethylammonium bromide, choline esters, benzalkonium chloride, stearalkonium chloride compounds, cetyl pyridinium bromide, cetyl pyridinium. chloride, halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines, MIRAPOLT11, ALKAQUATrm, alkyl pyridinium, salts; amines, arnine salts, amine oxides, imide azolinium salts, methylated quaternary polymers, cationic guar, polymethylmethacrylate trimethylammonium bromide, polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate, hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, poly (2-methacryloxyethyltrimethylammonium bromide) (S 1001), poly(N-vinylpyrrolidone/2- dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate) di methyIsulphate quaternary (S 1002), and poly(2-methylacryloxyamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride) (S 1004). TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Components: (B) is selected from e.g. gelatin, dextran, gum acacia, tragacanth, cetomacrogol emulsifying wax, calcium carboxymethyl cellulose, polyoxyethylene castor oil, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxy propyl methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose phthalate, polyvinylpyrrolidine, poloxamers, poloamines, charged phospholipid,4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol polymer, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethylene **glycols**, colloidal silicon dioxide, polyoxyethylene castor oil, PEG phospholipid, PEG derivatized cholesterol, PEG derivatized vitamin A or E, triblock copolymers (-(-PEO)-(-PBO-)-(-PEO-)-), POLYQUAT 10, p-isononylphenoxypoly-(glycidol),

polyvinyl alcohol, polymethylmethacrylate trimethylammonium bromide or polyvinylpyrrolidone-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate dimethyl sulfate. The cationic surfactant is selected from a polymer, biopolymer, polysaccharide, cellulosic, alginate, nanopolymeric compound or phospholipid.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Method: (A) and/or (C) is prepared by dry milling. The formulation is prepared by spray drying, spray granulation, fluid bed granulation, high shear granulation, fluid bed drying, lyophilization, tableting, jet milling, pin milling, wet milling, rotogranulation or spray coating. The method involves: either (I) involving (i) incorporating (A) having at least one (B) adsorbed on to its surface of the particles into a dry powder matrix by spray drying, spray granulation, lyophilization, or a related drying process; (ii) incorporating micronized particles of (C) into a dry powder matrix; and (iii) combining the matrices obtained in step (i) and (ii) by dry blending or a similar mixing process, (II) involving coating the microparticulate active agent particles of (A) with the nanoparticulate active agent (A)/particles of (B) by spray granulation, rotogranulation, spray coating or a related pharmaceutical process, or (III) involving (ia) carrying out a high-shear granulation or related pharmaceutical wet-mixing process with the microparticulate active agent particles of (A); (iia) applying the nanoparticulate active agent (C)/particles of (B) in the form of a granulating fluid upon (A); and (iiia) drying the nanoparticulate active agent particles of (A) and homogeneously distributing the microparticulate active agent particles of (C) in the resulting solid matrix. In method (III) the nanoparticulate active agent (C)/(B) particles and microparticulate active agent particles of (A) are formulated into a dry powder or powder blend for incorporation into a solid, rapidly disintegrating matrix, followed by compressing the dry powder or powder blend using a tablet press or similar pharmaceutically acceptable compression machine to form tablets.

ABEX UPTX: 20030710

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is administered in the form of a solid, rapidly disintegrating waterless tablet matrix, a tablet, a hard gelatin capsule containing solubilized active agent in place of the nanoparticulate active agent particles, a lozenge, a troche, a sachet, a powder or a sprinkle. The administration route is oral, rectal, intravaginal, by injection, pulmonary, nasal, buccal (including by spray), topical, local, intracisternal, intraperitoneal, ocular, aural, or nasal by spray (all claimed). Dosage not given.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given.

L99 ANSWER 27 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-577140 [54] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-155941
TITLE: Reduction of sebum secretion in mammals involves applying to skin a topical composition containing carrier, surfactant, chylomicron disrupter, skin penetration enhancer and anti-androgenic compound.
DERWENT CLASS: A25 A96 B05 D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): NIAZI, S; NIAZI, S K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NIAZ-I) NIAZI S; (NIAZ-I) NIAZI S K
COUNTRY COUNT: 100
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003022207	A2	20030320	(200354)*	EN	37	A61K000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU
MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

US 2003054020	A1 20030320 (200354)	A61K006-00	
AU 2002335714	A1 20030324 (200461)	A61K000-00	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003022207	A2	WO 2002-US28389	20020905
US 2003054020	A1	US 2001-949445	20010907
AU 2002335714	A1	AU 2002-335714	20020905

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2002335714	A1 Based on	WO 2003022207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-949445 20010907
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K000-00; A61K006-00
SECONDARY: A61K007-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2003022207 A UPAB: 20030821
NOVELTY - Sebum secretion in mammals is reduced by applying to skin a topical composition containing a carrier or its mixture, a surfactant or its mixture, a chylomicron disrupter or its mixture, a skin penetration enhancer or its mixture, and an anti-androgenic compound or its mixture.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM IS also included for a topical composition containing terazosin.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological. No biological test data provided.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None Given.
USE - For reducing sebum secretion in mammals.
ADVANTAGE - The composition used in the inventive method effectively reduce skin oiliness and do so without major side effects. The invention beneficially provides a gentle yet effective way of sebum reduction by topically applying the composition to the skin.
Dwg.0/0
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; A12-V04C; B01-C04; B04-A08C; B04-A10F; B04-C03C; B06-D06; B07-H; B10-A07; B10-A08; B10-A09A; B10-A09B; B10-A10; B10-A13C; B10-A23; B10-B01B; B10-B03B; **B10-C04E**; B10-D01; B10-D03; B10-E02; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B10-G02; B12-M02F; B14-N17; D08-B09A1; E06-D06; E07-H; E10-A07; E10-A08A; E10-A08B; E10-A09A; E10-A09B; E10-A10A; E10-A13B2; E10-A23B; E10-B01C1; E10-B03B2; E10-C04L; E10-D01D; E10-D03C1; E10-E02E1; E10-E04; E10-G02
TECH UPTX: 20030821
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The carrier is alcohols, ketones, or **glycols**; or a mixture of ethanol, acetone and polyethylene **glycol** 400. The surfactant is polyoxypropylene surfactant; or HO(CH2CH2O)7(CH3CHCH2O)54(CH2CH2O)7H or

HO(CH2CH2O)6(CH3CHCH2O)39(CH2CH2O)6H. The chylomicron disrupter is orlistat, esterastin, 3,5-hydroxy-2-hexylhexadeca-7,10-dienoic-1,3-lactone, 3,5-di-hydroxy-2-hexylhexadecanoic 1,3-lactonebitors, tetrahydroesterastin, 3,5-dihydroxy-2-hexylhexadeca-7,10-dienoic-1,3-lactone, 3,5-di-hydroxy-2-hexylhexadecanoic-1,3-lactone, (2S,3S,5S)-5-((S)-2-formamido-4-methyl-valeryloxy)-2-hexyl-3-hydroxy-hexadecanoic-1,3 acid lactone, (2S,3S,5S,7Z,10Z)-5-((S)-2-formamido-4-methyl-valeryloxyl)-2-hexyl-3-hydroxy-7-10-hexadecadienoic-1,3-acid-lactone, 1-(trans-4-isobutylcyclohexyl)-2-(phenylsulfonyloxy)-ethanone, 4-methylpiperadine-1-carboxylic acid 4-phenoxyphenyl ester, N-(3-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl-N'-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)urea, N-formyl-L-valine-(S)-1-(((2S,3S)-3-hexyl-4-oxo-2-oxetanyl)methyl)hexyl-ester, (2S,3S,5S,7Z,10Z)-5((S)-2-acetamido-3-carbamoylpropionyloxy)-2-hexyl-3-hydroxy-7,10-hexadecadienoic lactone, (3S,4S)-4-((1S,5R,7S,8R,9R,E)-8-hydroxy-1,3,5,7,9-pentamethyl-6-oxo-3-undecenyl)-3-methyl-2-oxetanone, (3S,4S)-3-ethyl-4-((1S,5R,7S,8R,9R,E)-8-hydroxy-1,3,5,7,9-pentamethyl- 6-oxo-3-undecenyl)-2-oxetanone, 1,6-di(O-(carbamoyl)cyclohexanone oxime)hexane or polyoxypropylene surfactants. The skin penetration enhancer is a water-dispersible acid polymer, a water soluble polar compound, or a water-insoluble transdermal penetration enhancing compound. It is preferably 4-16C aliphatic group substituted acetal, hemi-acetals, morpholines, alcohols, **glycols**, lactams, urea, cycloethylene urea, 1,3-dioxolone, 2-methyl-1-3-dioxolone, 1,3-dioxane, 2-methyl-1,3-dioxane, N-methylmorpholine, N-dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, methylacetate, **ethyllactate**, monosaccharides, polysaccharides, amino acids, amino alcohols, diethylamine, cycloethylene carbonate, dioxolane, formamide, carbonate, glucose, lactim, 1-**dodecylazacycloheptan**-2-one hexamethylenelauramide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, a sucrose aliphatic acid ester, or nonionic surfactants. The anti-androgenic compound is saw palmetto, nettle herbs, willow herbs, terazosin, doxazosin, prazosin, tamsulosin 4-(3-(4-cyano-3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinyl)-butyl isopropyl carbonate, 4-(4,4-dimethyl-2,5-dioxo-3-(4-nitrooxybutyl)-1-imidazolidinyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-benzonitrile, or cyproterone acetate. The composition has a pH 6 and is in the form of a liquid or solid. It further comprises a viscosity adjuster, emollient, humectant, emulsifying agent, fragrance, preservative, opacifier, or stabilizer; and an antioxidant. It comprises a mixture of containing 19 wt.% ethanol, 19 wt.% carboxyvinyl polymer, 1 wt.% hydroxyethyl cellulose, 1 wt.% benzyl alcohol, 19 wt.% propylene **glycol**, 1 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)7(CH3CHCH2O)54(CH2CH2O)7H, 1 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)6(CH3CHCH2O)39(CH2CH2O)6H, 2 wt.% urea, 1 wt.% saw palmetto extract, and 1 wt.% nettle extract; a mixture containing 5 wt.% stearyl alcohol, 2 wt.% cetyl alcohol, 1 wt.% sodium laurylsulfate, 0.05 wt.% propylparaben, 0.25 wt.% methylparaben, 0.05 wt.% disodium edatate, 1 wt.% vanillin, 7 wt.% stearic acid, 10 wt.% **glycerin**, 1 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)7(CH3CHCH2O)54(CH2CH2O)7H, 1 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)6(CH3CHCH2O)39(CH2CH2O)6H, 2 wt.% urea, 1 wt.% saw palmetto extract, and 1 wt.% nettle extract; or a mixture containing 1 wt.% glyceryl monostearate, 4 wt.% isopropyl palmitate, 2 wt.% polyethylene **glycol** 400, 10 wt.% **glycerin**, 1 wt.% vanillin, 1 wt.% methylparaben, 5 wt.% sodium cetylsulfate, 1 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)7(CH3CHCH2O)54(CH2CH2O)7H, 1 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)6(CH3CHCH2O)39(CH2CH2O)6H, 2 wt.% urea, 1 wt.% saw palmetto extract, and 1 wt.% nettle extract. The carrier is present in 2-90 wt.% of the composition. It contains a mixture of 70-90 wt.% ethanol, 2-10 wt.% acetone, and 2-20 wt.% polyethylene **glycol.** The surfactant is present in 0.1-2 wt.% of the composition. The surfactant comprises 0.1-2 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)7(CH3CHCH2O)54(CH2CH2O)7H, 0.1-2 wt.% HO(CH2CH2O)6(CH3CHCH2O)39(CH2CH2O)6H. The skin penetration enhancer is present in 0.5-10 wt.% of the composition. The anti-androgenic compound or

its mixture is present in 1-40 wt.% of the composition.

ABEX UPTX: 20030821

EXAMPLE - A gel was prepared and contained (weight%): HO(CH2CH2O)7(CH3CHCH2O)54(CH2CH2O)7H (1 %), HO(CH2CH2O)6(CH3CHCH2O)39(CH2CH2O)6H (1 %), urea (2 %), vanillin (1 %), saw palmetto extract (1 %), nettle extract (1 %), propylene **glycol** (19 %), ethanol (19 %), carboxyvinyl polymer (Carbomer 940, 1 %), hydroxyethyl cellulose (0.4 %), benzyl alcohol (1 %), sodium hydroxide 1N (to pH 6) and distilled water (balance). The components other than sodium hydroxide were combined to yield a homogeneous dispersion. Addition of sodium hydroxide caused the mixture to gel yielding a ready-to-use semisolid.

L99 ANSWER 28 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-154376 [15] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-387647 [33]; 1998-387648 [33]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-061371
TITLE: Implantable gel composition for delivery of beneficial agent to subject includes biocompatible polymer, biocompatible solvent, beneficial agent, solubility modulator for beneficial agent and osmotic agent.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D21 D22
INVENTOR(S): BRODBECK, K J; GAYNOR-DUARTE, A T; SHEN, T T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BROD-I) BRODBECK K J; (GAYN-I) GAYNOR-DUARTE A T; (SHEN-I) SHEN T T
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2003211974	A1	20031113	(200415)*		18	A61K038-18

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003211974	A1 Div ex	US 2000-532337	20000321
		US 2003-454415	20030604

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-532337 20000321; US 2003-454415 20030604
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K038-18
SECONDARY: A61K009-14
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2003211974 A UPAB: 20040302
NOVELTY - Implantable gel composition comprises biocompatible polymer, biocompatible solvent having miscibility in water less than 7 weight% and capable of dissolving the polymer and forming a viscous gel, beneficial agent and optionally an emulsifying agent and/or a pore former, a solubility modulator for the beneficial agent and an osmotic agent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An implantable gel composition comprises a biocompatible polymer, a biocompatible solvent having miscibility in water less than 7 weight% of formula R1C(O)OR2 or R1C(O)R2, capable of dissolving the polymer and forming a viscous gel, a beneficial agent and optionally an emulsifying agent and/or a pore former, a solubility modulator for the beneficial agent and an osmotic agent.

R1 = lower alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;
R2 = aralkyl or lower alkyl;
when R1, R2 are lower alkyl, the number of total carbon atoms

represented by R1 and R2 combined is at least 4.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of systemically administering a beneficial agent to a subject which comprises implanting a system comprising a beneficial agent dissolved or dispersed throughout a viscous gel, the system having a burst index at most 8.

USE - The invention is used for delivery of a beneficial agent to a subject.

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides controlled release of the beneficial agent.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a graph of the dispense force required to dispense emulsifies and non-emulsified viscous gel compositions.

Dwg.1/5

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A08-S02; A12-V01; A12-V02; B04-C01; B04-C02A; B04-C02E3; B04-C03; B04-E01; B04-H05A; B04-J05; B04-N04; B05-A03; B05-B01P; B07-A02A; B07-D03; B07-D06; B10-A10; **B10-C04E**; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B10-F02; B10-G02; B12-M03; B12-M05; B12-M10; B14-R01; D08-B10; D09-C04B

TECH UPTX: 20040302

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOLOGY - Preferred Component: The beneficial agent comprises cDNA, DNA, peptides, proteins, or their fragments and derivatives, or chemotherapeutic agent. The beneficial agent particularly comprises human growth hormone, methionine-human growth hormone, des-phenylalanine human growth, interferon alpha-2a, interferon alpha-2b or consensus interferon.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The solvent is benzyl benzoate. The pore former comprises water soluble sugars, salts, solvents, and polymers. The emulsifying agent comprises alcohols, propylene **glycol**, ethylene **glycol**, **glycerol**, and/or water.

Preferred Solvent: The solvent is selected from triacetin, diacetin, tributyrin, triethyl citrate, tributyl citrate, acetyl triethyl citrate, acetyl tributyl citrate, triethylglycerides, triethyl phosphate, diethyl phthalate, diethyl tartrate, mineral oil, polybutene, silicone fluid, **glycerin**, ethylene **glycol**, polyethylene **glycol** , octanol, ethyl **lactate**, ethylene **glycol**, polyethylene **glycol**, octanol, ethyl **lactate**, propylene **glycol**, propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, butyrolactone, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, 2-pyrrolidone, **glycerol** formal, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, caprolactam, decylmethylsulfoxide, oleic acid, 1-dodecylazacyclo-**heptan**-2-one, and/or preferably N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The implantable composition comprises poly(lactide-co-**glycolide**) copolymer. The polymer comprises polylactides, **polyglycolides**, polycaprolactones, polyanhydrides, polyamines, polyurethanes, polyesteramides, polyorthoesters, polydioxanones, polyacetals, polyketals, polycarbonates, polyorthocarbonates, polyphosphazenes, succinates, poly(malic acid), poly(amino acids), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene **glycol**, polyhydroxycellulose, chitin, chitosan and/or their copolymers and terpolymers.

Preferred Concentration: The copolymer has a monomer ratio of lactic acid to **glycolic** acid of 100:0-15:85. Preferred Property: The copolymer has a number average molecular weight of 1000-120000.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The solubility modulator comprises salts of divalent metals.

ABEX UPTX: 20040302

EXAMPLE - A viscous material was prepared by heating 60 weight% triacetin with 40 weight% of a 50:50 lactic acid: **glycolic** acid copolymer to 37 degrees C overnight. The viscous gel was allowed to cool to room temperature. Lysozyme particles were added to the viscous gel in a ratio of 20:80 lysozyme particles:gel. The combination was mixed for 5 minutes. Immediately prior to use, 10% ethanol, 90% isotonic saline solution was added as the emulsifying agent. The emulsifying agent comprises 1/3 of the total injectable depot gel composition. The prepared composition was suitable for injection.

DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions:
R1 = phenyl; and
R2 = benzyl.

L99 ANSWER 29 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-199316 [19] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-011356 [01]; 2002-049340 [06]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-050870
TITLE: Composition useful for reducing the population of microbes, comprises diluting solvent, antimicrobial solvent and antimicrobial agent.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 B06 C03 D21 D22 E19
INVENTOR(S): GRAB, L; HEI, R D P; HERDT, B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GRAB-I) GRAB L; (HEIR-I) HEI R D P; (HERD-I) HERDT B
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2002168422	A1	20021114	(200319)*		35	A61K033-36

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002168422	A1	CIP of	US 2000-560170	20000428
		CIP of	US 2000-641775	20000818
		CIP of	US 2001-794790	20010227
			US 2002-86765	20020228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-86765 20020228; US 2000-560170 20000428; US 2000-641775 20000818; US 2001-794790 20010227
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K033-36
SECONDARY: A61K031-19; A61K033-14
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2002168422 A UPAB: 20030320
NOVELTY - An antimicrobial composition comprises diluting solvent (a) (preferably water), antimicrobial solvent (b) and antimicrobial agent (c).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an antimicrobial concentrate comprising (b) and (c) and instructions for mixing the concentrate with water.
ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; Virucide; Fungicide; Germicide; Sporicide;

Dermatological; Tuberculostatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Microbial growth inhibitor.

USE - For reducing the population of microbes on hard surfaces, soft surface, porous surface, food substance, skin, food packaging containing aseptic food packaging, hospital or surgical linens or garments, surface, body of water or stream of water (all claimed). Also useful for other domestic or industrial applications (e.g. to reduce microbial or viral populations on a surface, object, in a body or stream of water), in applying a variety of areas including kitchens, bathrooms, factories, hospitals, dental offices, pharmaceutical plants or co-packers, and food plants or co-packers, to a variety of hard or soft surfaces having smooth, irregular or porous topography. The hard surfaces includes architectural surfaces (e.g. floors, walls, windows, sinks, tables, counters and signs), eating utensils, hard-surface medical or surgical instruments and devices, and hard-surface packaging and made from a variety of materials including ceramic, metal, glass, wood or hard plastic. The soft surfaces includes paper, filter media, hospital and surgical linens and garments; soft-surface medical or surgical instruments and devices, soft-surface packaging, food and skin and made from a variety of materials including paper, fiber, woven or nonwoven fabric, soft plastics and elastomers. Also useful in products such as sterilants, sanitizers, **disinfectants**, preservatives, deodorizers, antiseptics, fungicides, germicides, sporicides, virucides, detergents, bleaches, hard surface cleaners, hand soaps and pre- or post-surgical scrubs; in veterinary products such as mammalian skin treatments (e.g. a **teat** dip) or in products for sanitizing or **disinfecting** animal enclosures, pens, watering stations, and veterinary treatment areas (such as inspection tables and operation rooms); for reducing the population of pathogenic microorganisms (such as pathogens of humans or animals); in diseases and disorders including athletes foot, hairy hoof wart disease, **Mastitis** or other mammalian milking diseases or tuberculosis; for reducing the population of microorganisms on skin or other external or mucosal surfaces of an animal; in killing pathogenic microorganisms that spread through transfer by water, air, or a surface substrate; on foods and plant species to reduce surface microbial populations; at manufacturing or processing sites handling such foods and plant species; to treat process waters around such sites; on food transport lines (e.g. as belt sprays); boot and hand-wash dip-pans; food storage facilities; anti-spoilage air circulation systems; refrigeration and cooler equipment; beverage chillers and warmers, blanchers, cutting boards, third sink areas, and meat chillers or scalding devices; to treat produce transport waters such as those found in flumes, pipe transports, cutters, slicers, blanchers, retort systems or washers; for treating foodstuffs (e.g. eggs, meats, seeds, leaves, fruits and vegetables), plant surfaces (including both harvested and growing leaves, roots, seeds, skins or shells, stems, stalks, tubers, corms or fruit; to treat animal carcasses to reduce both pathogenic and non-pathogenic microbial levels; in the cleaning or sanitizing of containers, processing facilities (e.g. a **milk** line dairy, a continuous brewing system, food processing lines such as pumpable food systems and beverage lines, pharmaceutical fill lines or tabletizers and bottlers), or equipment in the food service (e.g. food service wares, on or in ware wash machines, dishware, bottle washers, bottle chillers, warmers, third sink washers, cutting areas (e.g., water knives, slicers, cutters and saws) and egg washers), food processing, beverage, dairy, brewery, and pharmaceutical industries; on food, beverage, and pharmaceutical packaging materials and equipment, and especially for cold or hot aseptic packaging; in treatable surfaces e.g. packaging such as cartons, bottles, films and resins; dish ware such as glasses, plates, utensils, pots and pans; ware wash machines; exposed food preparation area surfaces such as sinks, counters, tables, floors and walls; processing

equipment such as tanks, vats, lines, pumps and hoses (e.g. dairy processing equipment for processing **milk**, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products); and transportation vehicles; on or in other industrial equipment and in other industrial process streams such as heaters, cooling towers, boilers, retort waters, rinse waters, aseptic packaging wash waters for foods, pharmaceuticals, and beverages; to treat microbes and odors in recreational waters such as in pools spas, recreational flumes and water slides, fountains; in sanitizing hard surfaces e.g. institutional type equipment, utensils, dishes, health care equipment or tools and other hard surfaces), in sanitizing clothing items or abric which have become contaminated. The containers includes glass bottles, PVC or polyolefin film sacks, cans, polyester, PEN or PET, various copolymers, bottles of various volumes (100 ml to 2 liter), one gallon **milk** containers, aluminum foil, paper board juice or **milk** containers.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides greater than a 1-log or 3-log order reduction in population of spores or bacteria of (e.g. mold Chaetomium funicola) or production of bacterial of Bacillus cereus within 10 seconds at 60 deg. C. The composition is substantially cosolvent-free or surfactant-free. The composition when applied to a sanitization of solution or hard surface provides greater that 3-log order reduction within 10 seconds at 60 deg. C in the population of bacteria or spores of the Bacillus species in the solution on the surface; to **disinfecting** the hard surface or acting as a sporicide in a solution or on a hard surface provides greater that 5-log order reduction within 10 seconds at 60 deg. C in the population of bacteria or spores of the Bacillus species on the surface. The composition when applied to a sterilizing hard surface provides complete elimination of population of bacteria or spores of Bacillus species on such surface. The compositions can exhibit activity against pathogens including fungi, molds, bacteria, spores, and viruses (e.g. parvovirus, coxsackie virus, herpes virus, S aureus, E. coli, Streptococci, Legionella, mycobacteria.

Dwg.0/1

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B05-C07; B07-A04; B10-A04; B10-C04C; **B10-C04E**; B10-E04B; **B10-E04C**; B10-G02; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A04; C05-C07; C07-A04; C10-A04; C10-C04C; **C10-C04E**; C10-E04B; **C10-E04C**; C10-G02; C14-A01; C14-A02; C14-A04; D08-B09; D09-A; E07-A04; E10-A04B2B; E10-A04B2C; E10-C04; E10-E04M; E10-G02G2; E10-G02H2E; E31-B03C; E31-B03D

TECH UPTX: 20030320

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (b) (at least 10, preferably at least 50, especially 75 - 95 wt.%), has a water solubility of less than 10 (preferably less than 5, especially less than 2) wt.%. (c) comprises halogen containing antimicrobial agent, peroxycarboxylic acid and/or organic acidifying agent. The peroxycarboxylic acid is peroxyacetic acid, peroxyformic acid, peroxyoctanoic acid and/or ester peroxycarboxylic or its salt. The organic acidifying agent is aliphatic carboxylic acid and/or aromatic carboxylic acid. The carboxylic acid comprises formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, **heptanoic** acid, octanoic acid nonanoic acid, decanoic acid, benzoic acid and/or salicylic acid or its salt. Preferred Concentrate: The concentrate further comprises a diluting solvent.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The halogen containing antimicrobial agent is hypochlorous acid, hypochlorous acid salt, chlorine dioxide, hypobromous acid, hypobromous acid salt or

interhalide. The interhalide is iodine monochloride, iodine dichloride, iodine trichloride, iodine tetrachloride, bromine chloride, iodine monobromide and/or iodine dibromide.

ABEX UPTX: 20030320

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Benzyl alcohol, ethylene **glycol** phenyl ether, propylene **glycol** phenyl ether, propylene carbonate, phenoxyethanol, dimethyl malonate, dimethyl succinate, diethyl succinate, dibutyl succinate, dimethyl glutarate, diethyl glutarate, dibutyl glutarate, dimethyl adipate, diethyl adipate, dibutyl adipate, dimethyl pimelate, diethyl pimelate, dimethyl suberate and ethyl suberate are specifically claimed as the antimicrobial solvent.

EXAMPLE - A test composition was prepared by adding DBE (diester blend) as sparingly soluble solvent (10 %) to an aqueous solution containing MATRIXX Ecolab (mixed peracids) (2000 part per million (ppm)). Non-solubilizing amount of anionic surfactant (0.62 %) was added to affect minimal coupling and the yield i.e. pseudo-stable behavior and at least a partial phase-splitting condition. A composition only containing single peracid or mixed paracide was used as control composition. Both the compositions were evaluated for antimicrobial activity using the procedure given in Germicidal and Detergent Sanitizing Action of **Disinfectants**, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, paragraph 960.09 and applicable sections, 15th Edition, 1990 (EPA Guideline 91-2) against the mold Chaetomium funicola at a contact time of 10 seconds at 60 degrees C. The results showed that the log order reduction for test/control compositions against Chaetomium funicola was 6/0.05 with very cloudy/clear appearance.

L99 ANSWER 30 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-066332 [09] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-019683
TITLE: New composition for sustained release preparation of growth hormone comprises a carrier material containing a non-polymeric, non-water soluble liquid material, growth hormone and a multivalent metal cation.
DERWENT CLASS: B04
INVENTOR(S): OKUMU, F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (OKUM-I) OKUMU F; (GETH) GENENTECH INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 96
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2001078683	A2	20011025	(200209)*	EN	29	A61K009-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
US 2002001631	A1	20020103	(200209)			A61K033-32
AU 2001059111	A	20011030	(200219)			A61K009-00
EP 1274459	A2	20030115	(200306)	EN		A61K047-26
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR						
JP 2004500423	W	20040108	(200410)		43	A61K038-27

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 2001078683	A2	WO 2001-US12909	20010419
US 2002001631	A1 Provisional	US 2000-198209P	20000419
		US 2001-839684	20010419
AU 2001059111	A	AU 2001-59111	20010419
EP 1274459	A2	EP 2001-932596	20010419
		WO 2001-US12909	20010419
JP 2004500423	W	JP 2001-575984	20010419
		WO 2001-US12909	20010419

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001059111	A Based on	WO 2001078683
EP 1274459	A2 Based on	WO 2001078683
JP 2004500423	W Based on	WO 2001078683

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-198209P 20000419; US 2001-839684 20010419

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-00; A61K033-32; A61K038-27; A61K047-26
SECONDARY: A61K031-7016; A61K047-02; A61K047-08; **A61K047-10**; A61K047-14; A61K047-16; A61K047-20; A61K047-22; A61P005-06

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200178683 A UPAB: 20020208

NOVELTY - A sustained release composition comprises a carrier material containing a non-polymeric, non-water soluble liquid material, growth hormone and a multivalent metal cation. The liquid material has a viscosity of at least 5000 cp at 37 deg. C that does not crystallize neat under ambient physiological conditions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for preparing the sustained release composition involving mixing a complex comprising the growth hormone and Zn2+ and the liquid carrier (preferably sucrose acetate isobutyrate).

USE - For sustained release preparation of growth hormones, especially human growth hormones (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The growth hormone is released in an amount of 0.05 - 3 (preferably 1 - 3)% or in an amount of less than 10 (preferably less than 0.2)% within 24 hours of administration.

Dwg.0/9

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-J10; B05-A03A; B07-A02; **B10-C04E**; B10-E04D; B12-M10A

TECH UPTX: 20020208

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The liquid material is a stearate ester, stearate amide, long-chain fatty acid amide, long-chain fatty alcohol, long-chain ester or a disaccharide ester. The composition further comprises a solvent (a) selected from ethanol, benzyl benzoate, miglyol, propylene carbonate, benzyl alcohol, ethyl **lactate**, glycofurol, N-methylpyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, propylene **glycol**, acetone, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, triacetin, dimethyl formamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, caprolactam, decylmethyl sulfoxide, oleic acid or 1-**dodecyazacycloheptan**-2-one (preferably ethanol, benzyl benzoate, miglyol, propylene carbonate or benzyl alcohol). The liquid carrier further comprises a solvent selected from ethanol, benzyl benzoate, miglyol, propylene carbonate or benzyl alcohol.

Preferred Composition: The ratio of the sucrose acetate isobutyrate to (a) is 50:50 - 85:15 (preferably 50:50 - 75:25, especially 50:50 - 70:30) w/w. The sucrose acetate isobutyrate and (a) together form a liquid. The composition has a viscosity of less than 1000, especially less than 200 cp at room temperature.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Cation: The multivalent metal cation has a valence of two and is Zn2+.
Preferred Ratio: The molar ratio of the zinc to the growth hormone is 100:1 - 1:1(preferably 20:1 - 1:1, especially 10:1 - 1:1). Zinc and growth hormone together form a complex. The ratio of the liquid carrier to the complex is 95:5 - 85:15 w/v.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOLOGY - Preferred Hormone: The growth hormone is a human growth hormone.

ABEX UPTX: 20020208

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Acetylated sucrose distearate, disaccharide acetate butyrate and sucrose acetate isobutyrate are specifically claimed as the liquid materials.

EXAMPLE - A recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) solution (20 mg/ml) in sodium bicarbonate (25 mM) was complexed with zinc at a rhGH:zinc ratio of 10:1. The rhGH/zinc suspension was spray freeze dried to create a fine powder (approximately 70 wt% of rhGH). A solution of rhGH (approximately5 mg/ml) in ammonium bicarbonate (10 mM) was lyophilized to produce an excipient free powder. The rhGH SABER (injectable liquid non-polymeric drug delivery system) suspensions were prepared by mixing rhGH powders with SABER formulations. Each rhGH/sucrose acetate isobutyrate (SAIB) suspension (0.2 ml) was added to eppendorf tubes in duplicate, and then 0.5 ml of release medium (HEPES (50 mM), KCl (10 mM), NaN3 (0.1%), pH 7.2) was added to the above suspension. The eppendorf tubes were incubated at 37degreesC and sampled at various time points. At each time point, release medium (0.5 ml) was removed and fresh release medium (0.5 ml) was added. Collected samples were stored at 70degreesC prior to analysis. The release samples were analyzed for protein concentration and protein quality using BCA assay. In vivo pharmacokinetics of rhGH were determined in after subcutaneous injection of rhGH SABER formulations (SAIB: Benzyl alcohol (85:15 w/w) and SAIB: Benzyl benzoate (70:30 w/w) in Sprague Dawley rats. Serum rhGH levels were determined by ELISA with an assay detection limit of 0.1 mg/ml. The effect of the SAIB/solvent ratio on protein released was examined by plotting the cumulative release for rhGH in SAIB: ethanol ratios of 85:15, 75:25 and 50:50 w/w. These ratios resulted in a protein release of 10, 13 and 26 at 28 days. All SAIB/solvent preparations show a low initial burst of rhGH in the first day and protein release out to 28 days. The total amount of protein released over the 28 days for all samples was not higher than 13% of the total protein load. The results for the SABER with rhGH showed a burst of 0.1 - 2.2% with an average daily release over 28 days of 0.1 - 0.9%.

L99 ANSWER 31 OF 31 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-488438 [53] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-146511
TITLE: Pharmaceutical system for forming a biodegradable article for use in a body comprises a flowable mixture of a water-insoluble branched, thermoplastic polymer and a water-soluble organic solvent.
DERWENT CLASS: A28 A96 B05 B07 D22
INVENTOR(S): DUNN, R L; ENGLISH, J P; DUNN, R; ENGLISH, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ATRI-N) ATRIX LAB INC; (DUNN-I) DUNN R; (ENGL-I) ENGLISH J; (ABSO-N) ABSORBABLE POLYMER TECHNOLOGIES INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2001035929	A2	20010525	(200153)*	EN	43	A61K009-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2001034394	A	20010530	(200156)			A61K009-00
US 2002090398	A1	20020711	(200248)			A61K009-14
US 6461631	B1	20021008	(200269)			A61F002-02
US 6528080	B2	20030304	(200320)			A61F002-00
JP 2003514006	W	20030415	(200328)		44	A61K009-10
EP 1404294	A2	20040407	(200425)	EN		A61K009-00
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR						
EP 1404294	B1	20050202	(200510)	EN		A61K009-00
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR						
DE 60017956	E	20050310	(200519)			A61K009-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001035929	A2	WO 2000-US42209	20001116
AU 2001034394	A	AU 2001-34394	20001116
US 2002090398	A1 Div ex	US 1999-442203	19991116
		US 2002-47483	20020114
US 6461631	B1	US 1999-442203	19991116
US 6528080	B2 Div ex	US 1999-442203	19991116
		US 2002-47483	20020114
JP 2003514006	W	WO 2000-US42209	20001116
		JP 2001-537922	20001116
EP 1404294	A2	EP 2000-991743	20001116
		WO 2000-US42209	20001116
EP 1404294	B1	EP 2000-991743	20001116
		WO 2000-US42209	20001116
DE 60017956	E	DE 2000-00017956	20001116
		EP 2000-991743	20001116
		WO 2000-US42209	20001116

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001034394	A	Based on	WO 2001035929
JP 2003514006	W	Based on	WO 2001035929
EP 1404294	A2	Based on	WO 2001035929
EP 1404294	B1	Based on	WO 2001035929
DE 60017956	E	Based on	EP 1404294
		Based on	WO 2001035929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-442203 19991116; US 2002-47483 20020114
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61F002-00; A61F002-02; A61K009-00; A61K009-10; A61K009-14
SECONDARY: A61K009-16; A61K009-50; A61K045-00; A61K047-08; **A61K047-10**; A61K047-12; A61K047-14; A61K047-16; A61K047-20; A61K047-22; A61K047-30; A61K047-34; A61L017-00; A61L027-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200135929 A UPAB: 20010919

NOVELTY - Pharmaceutical system suitable for forming a biodegradable article for use in a body, comprising a flowable composition of a biocompatible, biodegradable, branched, thermoplastic polymer that is at least substantially insoluble in aqueous medium, water or fluid, and a biocompatible organic solvent that is at least slightly soluble in aqueous medium, water or body fluid, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a biocompatible article which is produced ex vivo or in situ by contacting aqueous medium, water or body fluid and a flowable composition of a biocompatible, biodegradable, branched, thermoplastic polymer that is at least substantially insoluble in aqueous medium, water or body fluid, and a biocompatible organic solvent that is at least slightly soluble in aqueous medium, water or body fluid;

(2) a method for the controlled release of a biologically active agent by placing the pharmaceutical system in a body and allowing the system to form an in situ implant containing the biologically active agent;

(3) a sustained release matrix comprising a biocompatible, biodegradable, branched, thermoplastic polymer that is at least substantially insoluble in aqueous medium, water or body fluid, and one or more biologically active agents, the matrix having a solid structure comprising a core surrounded by a skin, the core containing pores of diameters of 1-600 micro m, and the skin containing pores of smaller diameters than those of the core pores.

USE - The invention is used to form solid matrices such as implants and controlled-release, drug compositions in a body. Alternatively, the flowable compositions can be used to form solid biodegradable matrices such as articles, implants and devices ex vivo. In orthopedic articles, the compositions of the invention may be useful for repairing bone and connective tissue injuries. They can also be used as a temporary barrier for preventing tissue adhesion following e.g. abdominal surgery. They can be used in nerve regeneration articles.

ADVANTAGE - The use of the branched thermoplastic polymer in the flowable composition provides an ability to use a higher solids content for the flowable composition compared to flowable mixtures formed with linear thermoplastic polymers. The readily flowable compositions can be injected At the same solids and polymer average molecular weights, the compositions of the invention have lower viscosities than the linear thermoplastic polymer mixtures disclosed in US4938763. It is believed that the high solids content will control the so-called burst effect. The polymer compositions of the invention provide a physical form with specific chemical, physical and mechanical properties sufficient for the application and a composition that degrades in vivo into non-toxic residues.

Dwg.0/4

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A08-S02; A09-A07; A12-V01; B02-D; B03-L; B04-A04; B04-A06; B04-C03; B05-A01B; B06-H; B07-H; B10-A22; B10-B02F; B10-B03B; B10-C02; **B10-C04E**; B10-D03; **B10-E04C**; B10-E04D; B10-F02; B10-G02; B11-C04A; B12-K04; B12-M10B; B14-A01;

B14-A02; B14-C01; B14-C03; B14-C04; B14-D02A2;
B14-E01; B14-E02; B14-E05; B14-E09; B14-E10;
B14-E11; B14-E12; B14-F01D; B14-F01E; B14-F02D;
B14-F04; B14-F06; B14-F07; B14-F09; B14-F10;
B14-G02; B14-G02C; B14-G02D; B14-G03; B14-H01;
B14-J01A; B14-J01B; B14-J02; B14-J05; B14-J07;
B14-K01A; B14-K01B; B14-K01D; B14-K01E; B14-L09;
B14-N08; B14-N10; B14-N11; B14-N14; B14-N16;
D09-C01; D09-D

TECH UPTX: 20010919

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Materials: The solvent is a cyclic, branched or linear aliphatic, aryl or arylalkyl organic compound that is liquid at ambient and physiological temperature and contains at least one functional group selected from alcohols, ketones, ethers, amides, ester, carbonates, sulfoxides and/or sulfones. It is preferably selected from N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, 2-6C alkanols, propylene **glycol**, solketal, acetone, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, ethyl **lactate**, methyl ethyl ketone, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, THF, caprolactam, decylmethylsulfoxide, oleic acid, propylene carbonate, triacetin, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide or 1-**dodecylazacycloheptan**-2-one.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred System: The system comprises one or more biologically active agents. These agents are useful in the treatment, prevention, diagnosis, cure or mitigation of disease or illness, a substance which affects the structure or function of the body, or pro-drugs which become biologically active or more active after they have been placed in a predetermined physiological environment. They are selected from a very broad range given in the specification e.g. from anabolic agents, anticoagulants, anti-infective agents, analgesics, immunomodulating agents diagnostic agents, vitamins, androgen inhibitors, polysaccharides, growth factors, hormones, anti-angiogenesis factors, dextromethorphan, noscapine, carbetapentane citrate, doxylamine succinate, codeine sulfate and vaccines.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The biocompatible, biodegradable, branched, thermoplastic polymer has polymer chains or backbones containing monomeric unit linking groups selected from ester, amide, urethane, anhydride, carbonate, urea, esteramide, acetal, ketal, orthocarbonate and any organic functional group that can be hydrolyzed by enzymatic and/or hydrolytic reaction. The polymer is formed at least in part from a monomer that has at least 3 functional groups.

The percent solids of the branched thermoplastic polymer in the flowable composition is 0.01-95 (preferably 30-80) wt.% of the flowable composition. The system is capable of forming a microporous matrix upon its contact with aqueous medium, water or body fluid wherein the matrix is a core surrounded by a skin, the core containing ore of diameter of 1-600 microm, and the skin containing pores of smaller diameters than those of the core pores and that are of a size such that the skin is functionally non-porous. The composition is convertible to fasteners, microcapsules, microparticles, implants or coatings on implants.

Preferred Article: The article may be in the form of (or the flowable composition is convertible to) absorbable fasteners, microcapsules, microparticles, implants, or coatings on implants.

Preferred Matrix: The matrix further comprises 40 (preferably 10) wt.% of a biocompatible organic solvent that is soluble or insoluble in water and is at least slightly dispersible in body fluid within living tissue, the weight percent being relative to the total weight of the matrix.

ABEX UPTX: 20010919

ADMINISTRATION - The system is adapted as an implant, an injection, microcapsules, absorbable fasteners, material for treating bone injuries,

or a coating on an implant device suitable for controlled drug release and for providing a biological, therapeutic or physiological effect in a living organism.

EXAMPLE - A Teflon (RTM; polytetrafluoroethylene) vessel was charged with D,L lactide (275 g), polyol (0.4-1.1 w/w%) and stannous octoate (0.045 w/w%). The mixture was heated at 145 degreesC for 20 hours. The resulting polyester was removed from the vessel and dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane and purified by precipitation in anhydrous MeOH. The polymers were dried under vacuum at ambient temperature to remove most of the residual solvent. The resulting hard, solid masses were cooled in liquid N2 and cut into small pieces which were in a Wiley mill to a coarse dust sufficient to pass through a 6 mm screen. The resulting polymer was dried under vacuum at room temperature prior to final packaging.

=> file stnguide
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:01:02 ON 26 APR 2005

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 22, 2005 (20050422/UP).

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=> d his ful l98

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS,
     LIFESCI, EMBASE, CONF, CONFSCI, VETU, DRUGU, WPIX, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
     10:52:53 ON 26 APR 2005)
L95          18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L93 OR L94) AND ?HEPTAN?
L96          13 DUP REM L95 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-12' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                    ANSWER '13' FROM FILE WPIX
L97          11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 AND ?ECOLAB?/PA,CS,SO
L98          12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L96 OR L97)

     FILE HOME

     FILE ZCAPLUS

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005  (20050425/ED)

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005  (20050425/ED)

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      This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
      substance identification.

     FILE STNGUIDE
     FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
     LAST RELOADED: Apr 22, 2005 (20050422/UP).

     FILE WPIX
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200526 <200526/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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>>> NEW! FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv <<<

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PLEASE CHECK:
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FOR DETAILS. <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

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* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2005 (20050423/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

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FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 20 April 2005 (20050420/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 7 Apr 2005 (20050407/ED)

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FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 6 Apr 2005 (20050406/ED)

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FILE PASCAL
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 APR 2005 (20050425/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE LIFESCI
FILE COVERS 1978 TO 15 Apr 2005 (20050415/ED)

FILE VETU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

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>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE SCISEARCH
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

FILE CONF
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
FILE COVERS 1976 TO DATE.

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 18 Mar 2005 (20050318/ED)

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=> d que l98
L93         2556 SEA RICHTER, F?/AU
L94         2106 SEA REINHARDT, D?/AU
L95           18 SEA (L93 OR L94) AND ?HEPTAN?
L96           13 DUP REM L95 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L97           11 SEA L96 AND ?ECOLAB?/PA,CS,SO
L98           12 SEA (L96 OR L97)


=> d ibib ed ab l98 1-12
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y


L98  ANSWER 1 OF 12  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:874795  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:354479
TITLE:                    Acidic aqueous chlorite teat dip composition with
                          improved visual indicator stability and shelf life
INVENTOR(S):              McSherry, David D.; Richter, Francis L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Ecolab Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                          6,436,444.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   3
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
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US 2003206971	A1	20031106	US 2002-224300	20020819
US 6699510	B2	20040302		
US 6436444	B1	20020820	US 1997-938653	19970926
EP 906724	A1	19990407	EP 1998-303896	19980518
EP 906724	B1	20021009		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 225606	E	20021015	AT 1998-303896	19980518
ZA 9807953	A	20000322	ZA 1998-7953	19980901
HK 1019036	A1	20030417	HK 1999-104118	19990922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-938653 A2 19970926
ED Entered STN: 07 Nov 2003
AB The mastitis control teat dip composition having a visible indicator aspect of the invention provides a softening, soothing, smoothing, relaxing property, a rapid initial kill, a useful highly pseudoplastic rheol., a barrier/film-forming capacity, a unique antimicrobial composition that is stable over an extended period of time, and unexpected long term microbial control when compared to the prior art materials disclosed in patents and used in the marketplace. The indicator aspect provides ease of visually detecting the material on the animal skin and can indicate efficacy of the material. The compns. of the invention are made by combining an aqueous liquid composition containing the visual indicator combined with the organic components which can be combined with a simple aqueous solution of a salt of chlorous acid, preferably an alkali metal chlorite. The materials after they are combined and blended into a smooth viscous material containing an emollient package generates active antimicrobial chlorine dioxide and can be immediately contacted with the target animals. The compns. of the invention provide stable visual indication, rapid initial kill, consistent long term kill with chemical and rheol. stability. A 200-g batch of an exptl. base formulation contained 70% sorbitol 2.00, Neodol-259 1.00, pelargonic acid 1.00, lactic acid 5.90, water 158.98, octanesulfonate 14.00, 45% KOH 1.12, FD&C Green #3 8.00, and pigment 8.00 g. The chlorite formulation contained water 500.00, and 25% sodium chlorite 500.00 g. About 200 g of the base formulation were mixed with 5.5 g the chlorite activator part. The pH of final mixture is about 2.9.

L98 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:874768 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:369703
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions containing fatty acid sanitizer
INVENTOR(S): **Richter, Francis L.; Reinhardt, Duane**; McSherry, David; Lascotte, Keith
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003206882	A1	20031106	US 2002-138342	20020503
WO 2003092379	A1	20031113	WO 2003-US10992	20030411
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,				

PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-138342 A 20020503
ED Entered STN: 07 Nov 2003
AB An antimicrobial composition comprising at least one aliphatic antimicrobially effective C6-10 fatty acid and at least 1 coupling agent and a viscosity modifying agent. The composition finds utility for use in teat dips and skin sanitizing and or cleaning. The composition exhibits improved stability over those compns. which employ only the acid, while maintaining excellent antimicrobial efficacy. The antimicrobial composition of the present invention is particularly useful for application to the teats and udders of dairy animals as udder and teat washes, and as pre-milking and post milking sanitizing solns. (pre-dips and post-dips). Thus, a teat dip formulation contained water 88-89, 45% KOH 0.49, benzoic acid 0.140, Kelzan-T 0.300, **heptanoic** acid 0-0.3, and coupler 0-10%.

L98 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:327828 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:345791
TITLE: Acidic aqueous chlorite teat dip with improved emollient providing shelf life, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection
INVENTOR(S): **Richter, Francis L.**; Paquette, Cathy M.; Staub, Richard K.; Vegoe, Donald R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: U.S., 31 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 938,653.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6379685	B1	20020430	US 1998-159729	19980924
US 6436444	B1	20020820	US 1997-938653	19970926
EP 906724	A1	19990407	EP 1998-303896	19980518
EP 906724	B1	20021009		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 225606	E	20021015	AT 1998-303896	19980518
ZA 9807953	A	20000322	ZA 1998-7953	19980901
HK 1019036	A1	20030417	HK 1999-104118	19990922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-938653 A2 19970926
ED Entered STN: 02 May 2002
AB The mastitis control teat dip composition that can effectively reduce microbial populations on contact with a teat surface for an extended period of time comprises an acidulant part and a chlorite part. An aqueous acidulant part contains 0.1-15% of an antimicrobial weak acid or salt thereof, 0.1-15% of a weak organic or inorg. acid or salts thereof, 0.01-10% of a pseudoplastic thickener, 0.1-10% of lanolin or a lanolin derivative, and 0.1-15% of a polyhydroxy emollient; a chlorite part, substantially free of an organic component, consists of an alkali metal chlorite salt, e.g., sodium chlorite. The composition provides a softening, soothing, smoothing, relaxing property, a rapid initial kill, a useful highly pseudoplastic rheol., a barrier/film-forming capacity, a unique antimicrobial composition that is

stable over an extended period of time, and unexpected long term microbial control when compared to the prior art materials disclosed in patents and used in the marketplace. The compns. of the invention are made by combining an aqueous thickened liquid composition containing the organic components which can be combined with a simple aqueous solution of a salt of chlorous acid, preferably an alkali metal chlorite. The materials can be combined, blended into a smooth viscous material containing an emollient package and can be immediately contacted with the target animals. For example, a 200 g batch of the following exptl. base formula and a 1 kg batch of the chlorite activator part was prepared Base formula (Part 1) (pH = 2.6) contained (by weight) glycerin (96%) 5.00%, isopropanol (99%) 2.00%, decanoic acid 1.50%, lactic acid (88%) 2.95%, xanthan gum 0.30%, water 60.93%, potassium benzoate 0.20%, KOH (40%) 0.12%, octanesulfonate 17.00%, and Elvanol Premix (10%) 10.00%. Activator chlorite formula (Part 2) (pH = 12.3) contained water 50.00% and sodium chlorite (25%) 50.00%. The mixed product made with 100 g of the Base Part 1 formula combined with 2.75 g of the activator Part 2 chlorite formula and the material was buffered to pH 2.9.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L98 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275728 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:284536
TITLE: Antimicrobial teat dip for use in cold temperature
INVENTOR(S): **Richter, Francis Lawrence**; Reinhart, Duane Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028180	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US30753	20011001
WO 2002028180	A3	20020926		
WO 2002028180	B1	20030220		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2424186	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424186	20011001
AU 2001094949	A5	20020415	AU 2001-94949	20011001
EP 1322157	A2	20030702	EP 2001-975651	20011001
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
NZ 524909	A	20040227	NZ 2001-524909	20011001
NZ 528721	A	20040227	NZ 2001-528721	20011001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-676620 A	20001002
			NZ 2001-524909 A1	20011001
			WO 2001-US30753 W	20011001

ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
AB Antimicrobial compns. containing a carboxylic acid, for example, a fatty acid, and a f.p. depressant, are disclosed. The compns. can be formulated for use as a teat dip. In one particularly advantageous embodiment, a composition is formulated as a teat dip and includes suitable emollients, skin conditioners and lubricants.

L98 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:89773 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:129040
TITLE: Antimicrobial composition for the treatment of bovine mastitis
INVENTOR(S): Wei, Guang-Jong Jason; McSherry, David Daniel; **Richter, Francis Lawrence**; Staub, Richard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002007520	A2	20020131	WO 2001-US22401	20010717
WO 2002007520	A3	20020510		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6582734	B1	20030624	US 2000-619788	20000720
CA 2415159	AA	20020131	CA 2001-2415159	20010717
EP 1301077	A2	20030416	EP 2001-958969	20010717
EP 1301077	B1	20041117		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
NZ 523490	A	20030630	NZ 2001-523490	20010717
AT 282317	E	20041215	AT 2001-958969	20010717
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-619788 A	20000720
			WO 2001-US22401 W	20010717

ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 2002
AB The invention relates to a two-part antimicrobial composition comprising at least one chlorine dioxide generating component comprising at least one metal chlorite and at least one acid-forming compound in a solid carrier, and at least one liquid aqueous component. The composition further comprises at
least one antimicrobial fatty acid having from about 2 to about 15 carbon atoms, and preferably from about 6 to about 12 carbon atoms. The components, upon mixing, form a composition having a pH in the range of about 5 to about 10. The compns. of the invention are useful for the treatment of bovine mastitis.

L98 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:51176 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:81313

TITLE: Antimicrobial concentrate compns. comprising peroxyacetic and peroxyoctanoic acids for preventing microbial growth on fruits and vegetables and in aqueous food transport and process streams
INVENTOR(S): Hilgren, John Dennis; **Richter, Francis Lawrence**; Salverda, Joy Ann; Hanson, Heidi Margarete; Schacht, Paul Frazer; Gutzmann, Timothy A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
~~WO 2002003799~~	A2	20020117	WO 2001-US20209	20010625
WO 2002003799	A3	20020523		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2415109	AA	20020117	CA 2001-2415109	20010625
EP 1307099	A2	20030507	EP 2001-950448	20010625
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004502437	T2	20040129	JP 2002-508265	20010625
NZ 523489	A	20040625	NZ 2001-523489	20010625

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-614631 A 20000712
WO 2001-US20209 W 20010625

ED Entered STN: 18 Jan 2002
AB Antimicrobial concentrate compns. comprise peroxyacetic acid and peroxyoctanoic acid are used for preventing killing Escherichia coli, Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella javiana, yeast and mold on surface of fruits and vegetables and for preventing microbial growth in aqueous streams.

L98 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:713075 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:253251
TITLE: Antimicrobial compositions containing hydrogen peroxide and peroxycarboxylic acids
INVENTOR(S): Hilgren, John D.; **Richter, Francis L.**; Reinhart, Duane J.; Salverda, Joy A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001070030	A2	20010927	WO 2001-US7396	20010307

WO 2001070030 A3 20020131
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 6627657 B1 20030930 US 2000-532691 20000322
CA 2400625 AA 20010927 CA 2001-2400625 20010307
EP 1265486 A2 20021218 EP 2001-913350 20010307
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-532691 A 20000322
WO 2001-US7396 W 20010307

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:253251
ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 2001
AB Compns. having antimicrobial activity against a variety of microorganisms, including vegetative bacteria, bacterial spores, fungi, and fungal spores are particularly useful for microbiocidal treatments of a variety of substances. More specifically, compns. have antimicrobial activity against microorganisms of the Bacillus cereus group such as Bacillus cereus, Bacillus mycoides, Bacillus anthracis, and Bacillus thuringiensis are particularly useful. Compns. including hydrogen peroxide, a carboxylic acid R(COOH)n (R = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alicyclic group, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic group; n = 1, 2, 3), and a peroxycarboxylic acid R(COOOH)n (R = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alicyclic group, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic group; n = 1, 2, 3), in which the weight ratio of the peroxycarboxylic acid to the hydrogen peroxide is at least 4:1 are effective against microorganisms, particularly bacterial spores. Such compns. include a reduced amount of hydrogen peroxide relative to the amount of peroxycarboxylic acid as compared to conventional compns. Compns. can also include a quaternary ammonium compound, a stabilizing agent, a surfactant, a hydrotrope, or other additives. Methods of using a composition including hydrogen peroxide, a carboxylic acid, and a peroxycarboxylic acid in which the ratio of the peroxycarboxylic acid to the hydrogen peroxide is at least 4:1 are useful for reducing the microbial nos. on a variety of substances contaminated by microorganisms, particularly of the Bacillus cereus group. Such substances include foodstuffs, water, general-premise surfaces, specific-equipment surfaces, animal carcasses, soil, and textiles.

L98 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300531 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:316138
TITLE: Iodine containing antimicrobial compositions for mastitis control
INVENTOR(S): Fredell, Dale Lind; **Richter, Francis Lawrence** ; Bode, Benjamin R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 2001028572	A1	20010426	WO 2000-US25638	20000919
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2001036482	A1	20011101	US 1999-419251	19991015
CA 2386937	AA	20010426	CA 2000-2386937	20000919
EP 1220677	A1	20020710	EP 2000-963612	20000919
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
NZ 517826	A	20021126	NZ 2000-517826	20000919
JP 2003512332	T2	20030402	JP 2001-531401	20000919
AU 769364	B2	20040122	AU 2001-46070	20000919
US 2003113384	A1	20030619	US 2002-217583	20020812
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-419251 A	19991015
			WO 2000-US25638 W	20000919

ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 2001

AB Antimicrobial compns. containing an iodine compound and a carboxylic acid, for example, a fatty acid, are disclosed. The compns. can be formulated for use as a surgical scrub, wound antiseptic, pre-operative skin preparation, industrial sanitizer, antimicrobial soap, teat dip, etc. In one particularly advantageous embodiment, a composition of the invention is formulated as a teat dip further including a rheol. modifier, at least one surfactant, suitable emollients, skin conditioners and lubricants. A teat dip formulation contained water 74.40, potassium hydroxide (45%) 1.0, xanthan gum 0.30, glycerin (96%) 5.50, propylene glycol 6.00, **heptanoic** acid 0.10, citric acid 1.90, ethoxylated nonylphenolethoxylate 6.00, Pluronic P-105 3.00, NaI/I2 premix 1.80%. Sanitizing efficacy of the formulation against staphylococcus aureus with and without a 10% milk challenge was studied.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L98 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:368159 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:9140
TITLE: Noncorrosive sterilant composition containing peroxy carboxylic acids
INVENTOR(S): **Richter, Francis L.; Reinhardt, Duane J.**; Swart, Sally K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

WO 2000030690	A1	20000602	WO 1999-US27699	19991122
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,				

MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2349318	AA	20000602	CA 1999-2349318		19991122
EP 1133321	A1	20010919	EP 1999-961760		19991122
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
US 6589565	B1	20030708	US 1999-447328		19991122
US 2003185899	A1	20031002	US 2003-385230		20030310
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-109565P	P	19981123
			US 1999-447328	A1	19991122
			WO 1999-US27699	W	19991122

ED Entered STN: 04 Jun 2000
AB A non-corrosive, liquid, aqueous sterilant composition (as a concentrate or ready-to-use solution), which may be provided in 2 parts which are mixed prior to application, comprise sa peracid (in an equilibrium solution with an underlying carboxylic acid or mixts. of alkylcarboxylic acids and peroxide), inorg. buffering agent, and water. The use of this simplified system, even in the absence of addnl. components which are thought to be desirable for sterilants used on metal parts (e.g., copper and brass corrosion inhibitors, chelating agents, anti-corrosive agents) shows excellent performance and these addnl. components are not necessary, and the presence of these addnl. materials at least complicates disposal of the spent solns. and could complicate compatibility of the sterilant solns. with some polymeric materials, especially where organic materials are used as the addnl. components, especially, when the organic materials may interact with, dissolve or solubilize in the polymeric materials. The sporicidal activity of 150 ppm peroxyacetic acid at 40° against Bacillus cereus spores was most effective in the presence of relatively low concns. of H2O2 (36 ppm). Reduced B. cereus sporicidal efficacy was observed using POAA with the higher concns. of H2O2 (529 ppm).
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L98 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:233779 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:272008
TITLE: Acidic aqueous chlorite teat dip providing shelf life, sanitizing capacity and tissue protection
INVENTOR(S): **Richter, Francis L.**; Paquette, Cathy M.; Staub, Richard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9916418	A1	19990408	WO 1998-US8491	19980427
W: AU, BR, CA, CZ, HU, JP, KE, MX, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, UA				
US 6436444	B1	20020820	US 1997-938653	19970926
CA 2304947	AA	19990408	CA 1998-2304947	19980427

AU 9871663	A1	19990423	AU 1998-71663		19980427
AU 747277	B2	20020509			
BR 9814051	A	20000926	BR 1998-14051		19980427
NZ 503126	A	20010928	NZ 1998-503126		19980427
JP 2001517690	T2	20011009	JP 2000-513556		19980427
EP 906724	A1	19990407	EP 1998-303896		19980518
EP 906724	B1	20021009			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
AT 225606	E	20021015	AT 1998-303896		19980518
ZA 9807953	A	20000322	ZA 1998-7953		19980901
HK 1019036	A1	20030417	HK 1999-104118		19990922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-938653	A	19970926
			WO 1998-US8491	W	19980427

ED Entered STN: 15 Apr 1999

AB The mastitis control teat dip composition of the invention provides rapid initial kill, a useful highly pseudoplastic rheol., a barrier/film-forming capacity, a unique antimicrobial composition that is stable over an extended period of time, and unexpected long term microbial control when compared to the prior art materials disclosed in patents and used in the marketplace. The compns. of the invention are made by combining an aqueous thickened liquid composition containing the organic components which can be combined with a simple aqueous solution of a salt of chlorous acid, preferably an alkali metal chlorite. The materials can be combined and blended into a smooth viscous material and can be immediately contacted with the target animals. The compns. of the invention provide rapid initial kill, consistent long term kill and chemical and rheol. stability.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L98 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:219738 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:242368
TITLE: Pseudoplastic film-forming acidic chlorite composition as teat dip
INVENTOR(S): **Richter, Francis L.**; Staub, Richard K.; Paquette, Cathy M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): **Ecolab Inc., USA**
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 904693	A1	19990331	EP 1998-303221	19980427
EP 904693	B1	20020904		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6749869	B1	20040615	US 1997-938064	19970926
CA 2304950	AA	19990408	CA 1998-2304950	19980331
WO 9916309	A1	19990408	WO 1998-US6186	19980331
W: AU, BR, CA, CZ, HU, JP, KE, MX, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, UA				
AU 9867858	A1	19990423	AU 1998-67858	19980331
AU 748520	B2	20020606		
BR 9814052	A	20000926	BR 1998-14052	19980331
NZ 503127	A	20010928	NZ 1998-503127	19980331

JP 2001517683	T2	20011009	JP 2000-513463		19980331
AT 223156	E	20020915	AT 1998-303221		19980427
ZA 9808099	A	20000322	ZA 1998-8099		19980904
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-938064	A	19970926
			WO 1998-US6186	W	19980331

ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 1999
AB The mastitis control teat dip composition provides rapid initial kill, a useful highly pseudoplastic rheol., a barrier/film-forming capacity, a unique antimicrobial composition that is stable over an extended period of time, and long term microbial control, when compared to the prior art materials. The compns. are made by combining an aqueous thickened liquid composition containing the organic components, which can be combined with a simple aqueous solution of a salt of chlorous acid, preferably an alkali metal chlorite. The materials can be combined, blended into a smooth viscous material and can be immediately contacted with the target animals. Thus, a base formula is blended with an aqueous NaClO2 solution The base formula comprises glycerol 5.00, isopropanol 2.00,pelargonic acid 1.50, lactic acid 2.95, xanthan gum 0.30, water 60.76, K benzoate 0.20, 45% KOH 0.29, octane sulfonate 17.00, and Elvanol Premix (105) 10.00 % by weight
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L98 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:518461 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:118461
TITLE: Lubricating oils
INVENTOR(S): Nette, Wolfgang; **Richter, Fritz**; Bindernagel, Klaus; Wenzel, Kurt; Wiesner, Hans J.; Wehner, Klaus; Welker, Juergen; Schneider, Wolfgang; Lobedan, Erich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 3 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
DD 109226	Z	19741020	DD 1973-171956		19730628
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DD 1973-171956	A1	19730628

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB A process for the preparation of lubricating oils is described by polymerization of C4 alkenes or butene [25167-67-3] fraction from pyrolysis at <20 atmospheric and <100° in the presence of Friedel-Crafts polymerization catalysts (1-25 weight%), DMF [68-12-2] co-catalyst, and in the presence of suspension agents and if necessary addnl. 1,3-butadiene. Thus, AlCl3 [7446-70-0] (20 parts by weight) and 5 parts by weight DMF are suspended by stirring in 300 parts by weight n-**heptane.** A butene fraction (900 parts by weight) is introduced into an autoclave in the gaseous state containing the above suspension within 4 hr. A temperature of 30° is maintained by external cooling with water. The crude polymerizate is treated at .apprx.20° with 20 parts by weight MeOH, neutralized with .apprx.10 parts by weight lime, and subsequently filtered. After that, the low-boiling fractions of the polymerizate are distilled off <170° at 5 torr. The

product is obtained in 67.0% yield. The lubricating oil had the following characteristics: viscosity 36.7 and 6.94 cSt at 50 and 99°, resp.; viscosity index 48, pour point -35°, flash point 169°.

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=> d que his
'HIS' IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY QUERY".

=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:06:35 ON 26 APR 2005)

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:06:56 ON 26 APR 2005
               E US2000-676620/APPS

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:08:38 ON 26 APR 2005
L1             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2000-676620/APPS
               SAVE TEMP L1 DEL620HCAAPP/A
               D IALL

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:09:03 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:11:33 ON 26 APR 2005
L2             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  US2000-676620/APPS
               SAVE TEMP L2 DEL620WPIAPP/A
               D IALL

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:12:03 ON 26 APR 2005
               D SAVED

     FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:15:15 ON 26 APR 2005
               E ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS/CT
               E E15+ALL
               E ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS/CT
               E E178+ALL
               E MAMMARY GLAND/CT
               E E316+ALL

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:20:41 ON 26 APR 2005
L3             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  111-14-8/RN
L4             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  56-81-5/RN
L5             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  57-55-6/RN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:21:45 ON 26 APR 2005
               D QUE L3
               D IDE L3
               D QUE L4
               D IDE L4
               D QUE L5
               D IDE L5
L6           327 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  111-14-8/RN,CRN
L7         14674 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  56-81-5/RN,CRN
L8         12847 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  57-55-6/RN,CRN
L9         26984 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L7 OR L8)
               SAVE TEMP L3 DEL620REGHRN/A
               SAVE TEMP L6 DEL620REGHC/A
L10            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR L5
               SAVE TEMP L10 DEL620REGGRN/A
               SAVE TEMP L9 DEL620REGGC/A
L11           14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 AND L6
               SAVE TEMP L11 DEL620REGMIX/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:26:22 ON 26 APR 2005
               D SAVED
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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:00:40 ON 26 APR 2005
L12            QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ANTI(1W)BACTER?) OR (ANTI(1W)MICROB?) OR
               (ANTI(1W)FUNG?) OR (ANTI(1W)SEP?) OR ?DISINFECT? OR (ANTI(1W)BI
               OT?)
               SAVE TEMP L12 DEL620ANTI/Q
L13            QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BACTERI(1W)CID?) OR (?BACTERIO(1W)CID?)
               OR (?MICROBI(1W)CID?) OR (?MICROBIO(1W)CID?) OR (BIO(1W)CID?)
               OR (?SPIROCHETI(1W)CID?) OR (?GERMI(1W)CID?) OR (?FUNGI(1W)CID?
               )
               SAVE TEMP L13 DEL620CID/Q
L14            QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BACTERI(1W)STAT?) OR (?BACTERIO(1W)STAT?)
                OR (?BACTERO(1W)STAT?) OR (?FUNGI(1W)STAT?) OR (?MICROBI(1W)ST
               AT?) OR (?MICROBIO(1W)STAT?)
               SAVE TEMP L14 DEL620STAT/Q
L15            QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR ?NIPPL? OR
               ?MAMMAR? OR MILK OR ?LACTAT? OR UDDER OR ?MASTIT?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:03:41 ON 26 APR 2005
               D SAVED

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:04:17 ON 26 APR 2005
               SAVE TEMP L15 DEL620MAM/Q

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:04:33 ON 26 APR 2005
               D SAVED

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:05:30 ON 26 APR 2005
L16            39 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L3 OR L6) AND (((ANTI/OBI(1W)BACTER?/OBI)
               OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)MICROB?/OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)FUNG?/OBI) OR
               (ANTI/OBI(1W)SEP?/OBI) OR ?DISINFECT?/OBI OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)BIOT?
               /OBI)) OR ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)CID?
               /OBI) OR (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)CID?/O
               BI) OR (BIO/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?SPIROCHETI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI)
               OR (?GERMI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI)) OR
               ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)
               OR (?BACTERO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR
               (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)))
L17         83827 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS"+PFT/CT
L18          2311 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIFREEZE+PFT,NT/CT
L19            42 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L3 OR L6) AND L17
L20             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND L17
L21             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND (((ANTI/OBI(1W)BACTER?/OBI) OR
               (ANTI/OBI(1W)MICROB?/OBI) OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)FUNG?/OBI) OR
               (ANTI/OBI(1W)SEP?/OBI) OR ?DISINFECT?/OBI OR (ANTI/OBI(1W)BIOT?
               /OBI)) OR ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)CID?
               /OBI) OR (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)CID?/O
               BI) OR (BIO/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?SPIROCHETI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI)
               OR (?GERMI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)CID?/OBI)) OR
               ((?BACTERI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?BACTERIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)
               OR (?BACTERO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?FUNGI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR
               (?MICROBI/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI) OR (?MICROBIO/OBI(1W)STAT?/OBI)))
L22             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L16 OR (L19 OR L20 OR L21)) AND L18
L23             6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L16 OR L19) AND (L9 OR L10)
L24           135 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L3 OR L6) AND ((?BREAST?/OBI OR TEAT/OBI
               OR TIT/OBI OR ?NIPPL?/OBI OR ?MAMMAR?/OBI OR MILK/OBI OR
               ?LACTAT?/OBI OR UDDER/OBI OR ?MASTIT?/OBI))
L25             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND ((?BREAST?/OBI OR TEAT/OBI OR
               TIT/OBI OR ?NIPPL?/OBI OR ?MAMMAR?/OBI OR MILK/OBI OR ?LACTAT?/
               OBI OR UDDER/OBI OR ?MASTIT?/OBI))
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L26          32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L24 OR L25) AND (L9 OR L10)
L27           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L24 OR L25) AND L18
L28          35 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 OR L23 OR L26 OR L27
L29           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND ((L12 OR L13 OR L14))
              D SCAN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:15:20 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:16:13 ON 26 APR 2005
L30          59 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 OR (L19 OR L20 OR L21)
              D SCAN TI

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:16:48 ON 26 APR 2005
              D QUE

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:19:16 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:19:29 ON 26 APR 2005
              SET SMARTSELECT ON
L31           SEL PLU=ON  L3 1- CHEM :       13 TERMS
              SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:19:29 ON 26 APR 2005
L32        7120 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L31

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:19:49 ON 26 APR 2005
              SET SMARTSELECT ON
L33           SEL PLU=ON  L10 1- CHEM :       62 TERMS
              SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:19:50 ON 26 APR 2005
L34      206833 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L33
L35          37 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (L) L34
L36         530 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 (L) USES+NT/RL
L37       34465 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 (L) USES+NT/RL
L38          12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 (L) USES+NT/RL
L39          62 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND L37
L40           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L38 OR L39) AND L30
              D SCAN
L41           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L38 OR L39) AND ((L12 OR L13 OR
              L14))
L42          21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L38 OR L39) AND L15
L43          23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L40 OR L41 OR L42)
              D SCAN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:27:02 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:40:09 ON 26 APR 2005
L44           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 (L) PG
              D SCAN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:40:34 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:41:50 ON 26 APR 2005
L45           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND "JOJOBA OIL"/CT
L46           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND MASTITIS/CT
L47           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND HERBICIDE/ST
L48           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND (PH OR SEPTIC OR TEAT)/TI
L49          14 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)
              D SCAN TI
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     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:43:04 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:43:45 ON 26 APR 2005
L50            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 NOT L49
                 D SCAN TI
L51           11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49 AND (PY<2001 OR AY<2001 OR PRY<2001)
                 SAVE TEMP L49 DEL620HCA1/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:45:12 ON 26 APR 2005
                 D SAVED

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:46:08 ON 26 APR 2005
                 E HEPTANOIC ACIDS/CT
                 E E338+ALL
                 E MASTITIS/CT
                 E E357+ALL
                 E PUERPERAL DISORDERS/CT
                 E E380+ALL

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:49:34 ON 26 APR 2005
                 E TEAT/CT
                 E E409+ALL
                 E NIPPLE/CT
                 E E423+ALL
                 E MASTITIS/CT
                 E E443+ALL

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:50:46 ON 26 APR 2005
                 D QUE L15
                 D COST

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 09:52:38 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:52:49 ON 26 APR 2005
                 SET SMARTSELECT ON
L52              SEL PLU=ON  L3 1- CHEM :      13 TERMS
                 SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 09:52:50 ON 26 APR 2005
L53         3120 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:54:36 ON 26 APR 2005
                 SET SMARTSELECT ON
L54              SEL PLU=ON  L10 1- CHEM :      62 TERMS
                 SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 09:54:37 ON 26 APR 2005
L55        306624 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54
L56            22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L55
L57            15 DUP REM L56 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                       ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                       ANSWERS '4-6' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                       ANSWERS '7-8' FROM FILE PASCAL
                       ANSWERS '9-13' FROM FILE EMBASE
                       ANSWERS '14-15' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
                 D TRI 1-3
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                D TRI 9-13
L58           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:05:01 ON 26 APR 2005
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L59             SEL PLU=ON  L11 1- CHEM :      17 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:05:04 ON 26 APR 2005
L60           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L59
L61          48 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L53 AND L15
L62          41 DUP REM L61 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-19' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                     ANSWERS '20-24' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                     ANSWERS '25-26' FROM FILE CABA
                     ANSWERS '27-38' FROM FILE EMBASE
                     ANSWERS '39-40' FROM FILE DRUGU
                     ANSWER '41' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
L63           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14)
L64           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 AND L55
                D SCAN
                D TRI 1-2
                D QUE L62
                D QUE L15
L65          17 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 AND (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR
                ?NIPPL? OR ?MAMMAR? ?MAMMIL? OR MILK OR ?LACTATION? OR
                ?LACTATING? OR UDDER OR ?MASTIT?)
                D SCAN

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:14:40 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:15:44 ON 26 APR 2005
L66          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 AND (?BREAST? OR TEAT OR TIT OR
                ?NIPPL? OR ?MAMMAR? OR ?MAMMIL? OR ?LACTATION? OR ?LACTATING?
                OR UDDER OR ?MASTIT?)
                D SCAN
                D TRI 1-10

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:16:19 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, LIFESCI,
     EMBASE, VETU, DRUGU, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:17:52 ON 26 APR 2005
L67           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 AND GYNECOMASTIA/TI
L68           7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 NOT L66
                D KWIC 1-7
                D QUE L67
                SAVE TEMP L67 DEL620MUL1/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:19:34 ON 26 APR 2005
                D SAVED

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:33:25 ON 26 APR 2005
                E HEPTANOIC ACID/CN
L69           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "HEPTANOIC ACID"/CN
                D
                E GLYCERIN/CN
L70           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCERIN/CN
                D IDE
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                SELECT L70 1- SY
                E PROPYLENE GLYCOL
                E PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN
L71           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "PROPYLENE GLYCOL"/CN
                D IDE
L72       14419 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?HEPTAN?)/BIX
L73       51328 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (AMYLAC/BIX OR BABYLAX/BIX OR BEBEGEL/BIX
                OR BIWA-KANCHO/BIX OR BIWAKO/BIX OR BIWTIN/BIX OR BULBOID/BIX
                OR CRISTAL/BIX OR DAGRALAX/BIX OR DULCOLAX/BIX OR FLEET-BABYLAX
                /BIX OR FLEET/BIX OR GL-SHOWA/BIX OR GLICERINA/BIX OR GLICEROLO
                /BIX OR GLICEROTENS/BIX OR "GLYCERIN-#2"/BIX OR GLYCERIN/BIX
                OR GLYCERINE/BIX OR GLYCEROL/BIX OR GLYCEROTONE/BIX OR
                GLYCILAX/BIX OR GLYDOLAX/BIX OR GLYKODERM/BIX OR GLYLAX/BIX OR
                GLYROL/BIX OR GLYSANIN/BIX OR GLYSERIN/BIX OR GLYSEROL/BIX OR
                GLYSOLAX/BIX OR GLYZERIN/BIX OR HEART-KANCHO/BIX OR ICHIJIKU-KA
                NCHO/BIX OR IDEAL-KANCHO/BIX OR JABON-DE-GLICERINA/BIX OR
                KENEI-KANCHO/BIX OR KIMOS/BIX OR LUXORAL/BIX OR MAGNESIA-SAN-PE
                LLEGRINO/BIX OR MAMASIT-GL/BIX OR MEGGESON/BIX OR MEPROLAX/BIX
                OR MICROCLISMI/BIX OR MICROKLISM/BIX OR MIKASA/BIX OR NORI/BIX
                OR OPHTHALGAN/BIX OR OSMOGLYN/BIX OR OTSUKA-KANCHO/BIX OR
                PIKEFI/BIX OR PRACTOMIL/BIX OR ROYAL-KANCHO/BIX OR SANI-SUPP/BI
                X OR SENOSIAIN/BIX OR SOL-GLICERINA/BIX OR SOPOL/BIX OR
                SUP-GLICER/BIX OR SUP-ORTO-GLICERINA/BIX OR SUPO-DE-GLICERINA/B
                IX OR SUPO-GLICERINA/BIX OR SUPO-GLIZ/BIX OR SUPOS-GICERINA/BIX
                 OR SUPOS-GLICE/BIX OR SUPOS-GLICERINA/BIX OR SUPOSITORIOS-BIOS
                /BIX OR SUPOSITORIOS-GLICE/BIX OR SUPPOSTE-GLICERINA/BIX OR
                VITROSUPS/BIX)
L74      153975 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (?PROPANE(1W)DIOL?)/BIX OR (?GLYCOL? OR
                ?GLYKOL? OR ?KETOROID?)/BIX
L75        1762 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A01N037-02/IPC
L76        3205 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K047-10/IPC
L77        2198 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A61K031-20/IPC
L78        2363 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  A01N025-02/IPC
L79       13060 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (B10-C04E OR C10-C04E)/MC
L80       11488 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (B10-E04C OR C10-E04C)/MC
L81       14418 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L79 OR L75
L82       13871 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L76 OR L80
L83        1934 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 AND L82
L84          52 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND L72
L85        1301 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L83 AND (L73 OR L74)
L86          38 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L84 AND L85
L87           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L86 AND (L78 OR L77)
L88          15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L86 OR L87) AND ((?BREAST?/BIX OR
                TEAT/BIX OR TIT/BIX OR ?NIPPL?/BIX OR ?MAMMAR?/BIX OR MILK/BIX
                OR ?LACTAT?/BIX OR UDDER/BIX OR ?MASTIT?/BIX))
L89           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((L86 OR L87)) AND (((ANTI/BIX(1W)BACTER?/B
                IX) OR (ANTI/BIX(1W)MICROB?/BIX) OR (ANTI/BIX(1W)FUNG?/BIX) OR
                (ANTI/BIX(1W)SEP?/BIX) OR ?DISINFECT?/BIX OR (ANTI/BIX(1W)BIOT?
                /BIX)) OR ((?BACTERI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (?BACTERIO/BIX(1W)CID?
                /BIX) OR (?MICROBI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (?MICROBIO/BIX(1W)CID?/B
                IX) OR (BIO/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (?SPIROCHETI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX)
                OR (?GERMI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX) OR (?FUNGI/BIX(1W)CID?/BIX)) OR
                ((?BACTERI/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR (?BACTERIO/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX)
                OR (?BACTERO/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR (?FUNGI/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR
                (?MICROBI/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX) OR (?MICROBIO/BIX(1W)STAT?/BIX)))
L90          18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L88 OR L89)
L91           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L90 AND L2
                D TRI L90 1-18

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:47:11 ON 26 APR 2005
```

```
     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:48:58 ON 26 APR 2005
L92            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L88 AND L89
                 D TRI 1-6

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:49:13 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:50:12 ON 26 APR 2005
                 SAVE TEMP L90 DEL620WPI1/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:50:20 ON 26 APR 2005
                 D SAVED

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CABA, AGRICOLA, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS,
     LIFESCI, EMBASE, CONF, CONFSCI, VETU, DRUGU, WPIX, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
     10:52:53 ON 26 APR 2005
L93         2556 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  RICHTER, F?/AU
L94         2106 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  REINHARDT, D?/AU
L95           18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L93 OR L94) AND ?HEPTAN?
L96           13 DUP REM L95 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-12' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWER '13' FROM FILE WPIX
L97           11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L96 AND ?ECOLAB?/PA,CS,SO
L98           12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L96 OR L97)
                 SAVE TEMP L96 DEL620MULINV/A

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:56:41 ON 26 APR 2005
                 D SAVED

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:57:26 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:57:29 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:57:33 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:57:37 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 10:57:42 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'CONF' ENTERED AT 10:57:44 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 10:57:49 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:57:51 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 10:57:56 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 10:58:01 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'VETU' ENTERED AT 10:58:04 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:58:09 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:58:12 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:15 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 10:58:19 ON 26 APR 2005

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:58:23 ON 26 APR 2005
```

```
             D QUE L49
             D QUE L67
             D QUE L90

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:59:10 ON 26 APR 2005
L99          31 DUP REM L49 L67 L90 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                    ANSWERS '1-14' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                    ANSWER '15' FROM FILE EMBASE
                    ANSWERS '16-31' FROM FILE WPIX
             D IBIB ED AB HITIND RETABLE 1-15
             D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 16-

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:01:02 ON 26 APR 2005
             D QUE L98

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:01:47 ON 26 APR 2005
             D IBIB ED AB L98 1-12

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:01:49 ON 26 APR 2005


     FILE HOME

     FILE ZCAPLUS

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005  (20050425/ED)

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Apr 2005  VOL 142 ISS 18
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2005  (20050425/ED)

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.
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FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 22, 2005 (20050422/UP).

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200526 <200526/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/ <<<

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http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/ <<<

>>> NEW! FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv <<<

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES HAVE BEEN REVISED FROM UPDATE 200501.
PLEASE CHECK:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/dwpiref/reftools/classification/code-rev
FOR DETAILS. <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 APR 2005 HIGHEST RN 849177-50-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

****
* *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer

to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2005 (20050423/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 20 April 2005 (20050420/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 7 Apr 2005 (20050407/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 6 Apr 2005 (20050406/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE PASCAL

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 APR 2005 (20050425/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE LIFESCI
FILE COVERS 1978 TO 15 Apr 2005 (20050415/ED)

FILE VETU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 APR 2005 <20050425/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE SCISEARCH
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 21 Apr 2005 (20050421/ED)

FILE CONF
FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 APR 2005 <20050422/UP>
FILE COVERS 1976 TO DATE.

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 18 Mar 2005 (20050318/ED)

=> file stnguide
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:04:39 ON 26 APR 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 22, 2005 (20050422/UP).

=> => d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	0.00	265.51
NETWORK CHARGES	0.12	18.30
SEARCH CHARGES	0.00	0.21
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	206.45
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	490.47

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-19.71

IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 11:06:01 ON 26 APR 2005

=>